



NINTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION

The
**AMERICAN
LEGION**

OFFICIAL PROGRAM
and
GUIDE BOOK

PARIS, FRANCE

SEPTEMBER

19-27

H A V E A C A M E L



"Good-by Broadway—Hello France"

YOU'RE starting on another big trip, soldier—this time all friendship. The same thrill and excitement. Same old scenes, reminiscences and adventures.

And there's another thing just as grand and as good as ever—Camels. Camel is the faithfulest smoke-buddy any soldier ever had. However far you may ramble, you'll never find a friendlier, finer smoke than Camel. For Camel is made of the choicest Turkish and American tobaccos grown, gloriously blended. The world over, there's no better cigarette made.

You can get them on the boat. You can get them "over there." Camels are on sale in France and other European countries. Wherever you go—

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY



*A song for the heroes gone on ahead
To join the hosts of the marching dead;
A song for the souls that could lightly fling
Sweet life away as a little thing,
For the sake of the mighty need of earth,
The need of ages coming to birth.*

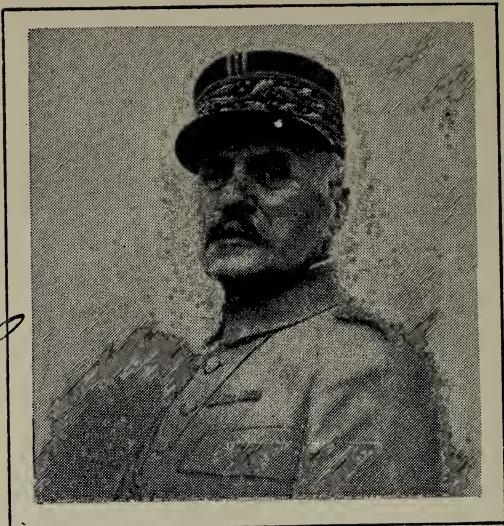
*All praise for the daring God who gave
Heroic souls that could dare the grave,
Praise for the power He laid on youth,
To challenge disaster and die for truth.
What greater gift can the high God give
Than the power to die that the truth may live?*

—EDWIN MARKHAM.

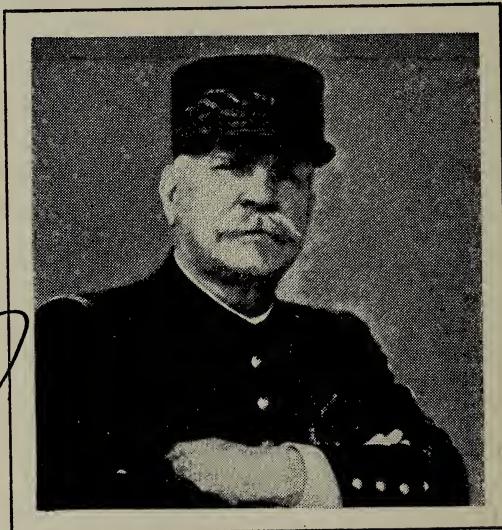


THREE MARSHALS
OF FRANCE

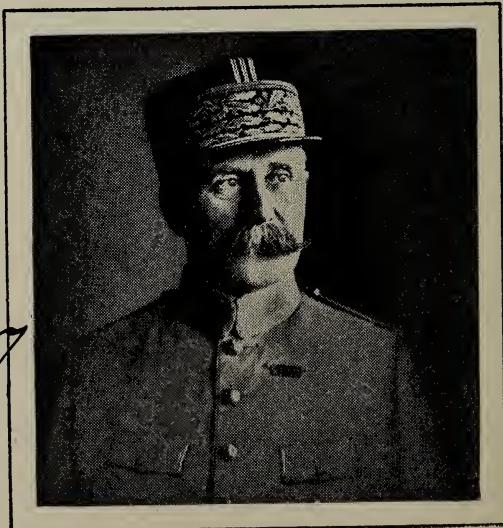
J. Joffre



J. Joffre



J. Pétain



PRESIDENCE
DE LA
REPUBLIQUE

9 avril 1927.

PREFACE DE M. LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

En vous réunissant pour votre Convention de 1927 sur le sol français, vous apportez à mon pays un précieux témoignage de l'amitié américaine. Votre glorieuse association s'est formée aux jours du danger où vous accourûtes généreusement à l'aide de la civilisation menacée.

Depuis lors, vous avez entretenu fidèlement le souvenir de ce passé, vous en avez glorifié les survivants, vous en avez honoré les morts.

C'est ainsi qu'à côté de votre illustre Chef le Général Pershing vous avez appelé à la Présidence d'Honneur de votre Association le Maréchal Foch, Chef des Armées Internationales.

C'est encore ainsi que vous viendrez répandre des fleurs sur les tombes de vos camarades ensevelis en terre de France aux lieux mêmes qu'ils ont reconnus à l'ennemi.

Le laissez-moi vous dire que vous trouverez ces tombes déjà fleuries par des mains françaises, par tous ceux qui gardent ici profondément gravé dans leur cœur le souvenir impréssible de la magnifique intervention américaine.

Traditionnellement unis dans le passé, les deux peuples poursuivent leur marche, guidés par un même idéal de paix, attachés aujourd'hui par des liens plus forts, par le souvenir des batailles de 1918 où, côté à côté, les soldats des deux nations répandirent leur sang pour la cause commune.

Venez donc en France aussi nombreux que vous pouvez ; vous y serez accueillis comme des frères par vos anciens camarades de combat, comme des amis par tout le peuple français, en fête pour vous recevoir.

C'est l'assurance que je vous transmettais l'an dernier à l'ouverture de votre dernière Convention.

Je vous le répète aujourd'hui avec les vœux chaleureux que je forme en mon nom et au nom du peuple français pour l'"American Legion".

April 9, 1927

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

In convening for your 1927 convention on French soil, you give to my country a precious testimony of American friendship. Your glorious association was formed a days of danger, when you rushed generously to the aid of threatened civilization.

Since then, you have faithfully remembered this past, glorified its survivors, and honored its dead.

Thus, beside your illustrious leader, General Pershing, you have called to the honorary presidency of your association Marshal Foch, Chief of the Allied Armies

Thus, also, you come to scatter flowers on the graves of your comrades buried on French soil in the very places they conquered from the enemy.

Let me tell you that you will find these graves already decked with flowers by French hands, by those who keep, deeply impressed on their hearts, the undying memory of the magnificent intervention of America.

Traditionally united in the past, the two peoples continue their march, guided by the same ideal of peace and linked today by stronger bonds, by the memory of battles of 1918 in which, side by side, soldiers of the two nations shed their blood for the common cause.

Come, then, to France in as large numbers as you can; you will be welcomed as brothers by your former comrades in battle, as friends by all the French people looking forward to receive you.

This is the assurance I gave you last year at the opening of your convention.

I repeat it to you today with the hearty greetings I formulate in my name and in the name of the French people, for The American Legion.

GASTON DOUMERGUE
President of France





Paris, 1927

COMRADES:

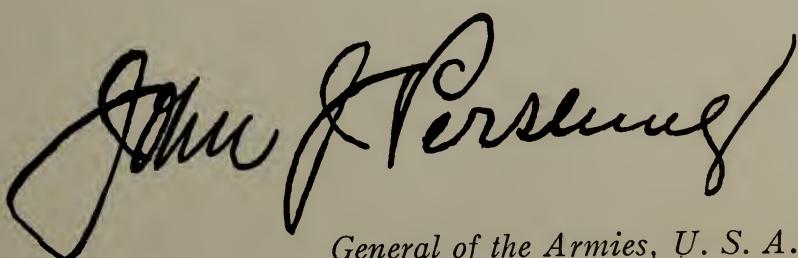
This pilgrimage you are making is one of the most unique ever undertaken. After the lapse of ten years, you are returning by the thousands to the land of your most important service to humanity.

In visiting the scenes of your activities, you will recall experiences of suffering and tragedy, and feel again that elevation of spirit with which your service was eagerly given. That vast area of havoc and devastation where once you struggled against a powerful foe has become a prosperous land of peaceful homes. You will remember that your part in the victory helped make it so.

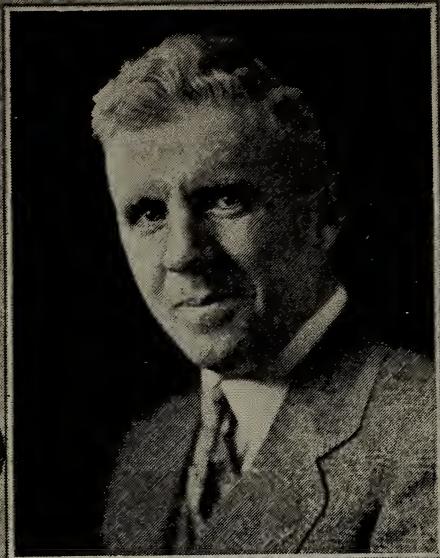
You will visit the quiet resting places and beautiful surroundings where lie those comrades whose sacrifice was supreme. You will stand in reverence among the white crosses on sacred soil forever hallowed by the gift they gave.

As you meet the valiant poilus who marched and fought beside you, the spirit of real comradeship will be among you. In renewing the quaint friendships that served to lighten your burdens, the pleasure will be yours of living over again those days spent with the kindly people among whom you were billeted.

To this nation of World War friends you have come on a mission of good-will. May it be remembered that we are soldiers, anxious to win the security of permanent peace through the fellowship of the men with whom we fought in a holy cause.



General of the Armies, U. S. A.



HOWARD P. SAVAGE
National Commander • Illinois

NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION



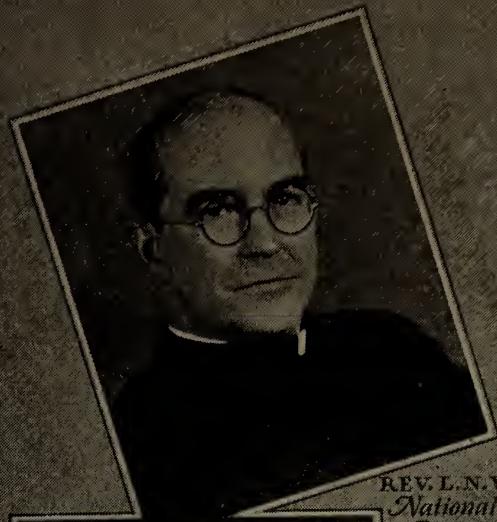
JAMES F. BARTON
National Adjutant
Iowa



ROBERT A. ADAMS
National Judge Advocate
Indiana



ROBERT H. TYNDALL
National Treasurer
Indiana



REV. L.N. WOLFE
National Chaplain
Pennsylvania



EBEN PUTNAM
National Historian
Massachusetts



CHARLES THOMAS BUSHA
Nat'l Vice-Commander
Montana



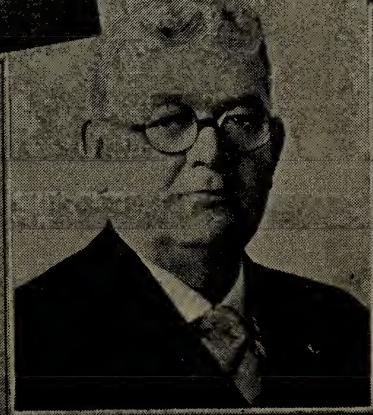
STAFFORD KING
Nat'l Vice-Commander
Minnesota



J. G. SIMS
Nat'l Vice-Commander
Tennessee



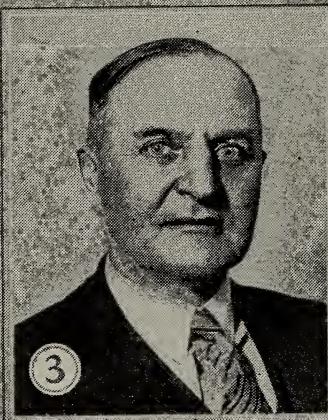
JOHN E. CURTIS
Nat'l Vice-Commander
Nebraska



JOHN G. TOWNE *Nat'l Vice-Commander*
Maine

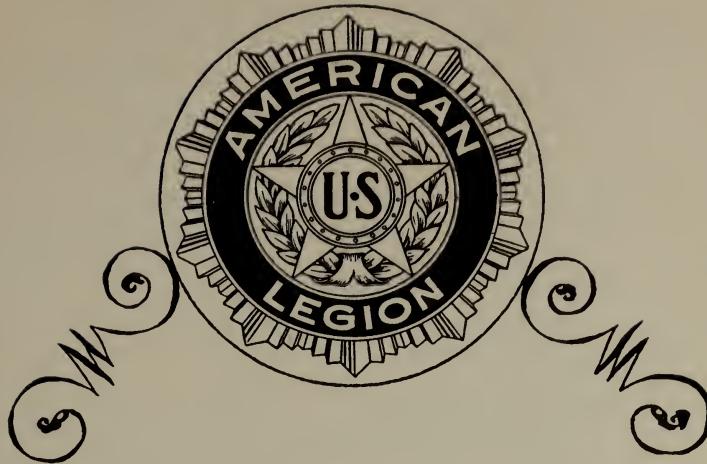


FRANCE CONVENTION COMMITTEE



- (1) BOWMAN ELDER
National Chairman
(2) JOHN J. WICKER, JR.
National Travel Director
(3) ALBERT GREENLAW
(4) WADE H. PHILLIPS
(5) BERTRAM W. WALL
(6) GEORGE J. HATFIELD
(7) SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS
(8) J. MONROE JOHNSON
(9) PHIL W. COLLINS





Tentative Program

*Ninth Annual National Convention
of*

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Paris, France, 1927

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

- 3:00 P.M.—Meeting—National Finance Committee
4:00 P.M.—Meeting—Delegation Chairmen and Secretaries
4:30 P.M.—Meeting—Convention Committee on Credentials
5:00 P.M.—Meeting—Convention Committee on Rules
5:30 P.M.—Meeting—Convention Committee on Permanent Organization

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

- 8:30 A.M.—Music: Monahan Post Band
Monahan Post No. 64
Sioux City, Iowa
Fort Dodge Drum and Bugle Corps
Fort Dodge Post No. 130
Fort Dodge, Iowa
- } National Champions

- 9:00 A.M.—Call to order by the National Commander
Invocation by the National Chaplain
Advancement of Colors
Singing of the "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner".....
Reading Call of Convention by the National Adjutant



Addresses of Welcome:

M. Doumergue, President of France
Representative of the City of Paris
Representative of the France Department of The American Legion
Honorable Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France

Response by the National Commander

Presentation of National Colors of The American Legion to the Republic of France

Committee Reports:

Permanent Organization
Credentials
Rules

Memorial Services:

"There Is No Death"
Silent Prayer
Taps

1:00 P.M.—Parade

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

8:30 A.M.—Music: Orange Band, St. Petersburg, Florida
Racine Drum and Bugle Corps, Racine, Wisconsin

9:00 A.M.—Call to order by the National Commander

Invocation by the National Chaplain
Advancement of Colors
Report of the National Commander

Addresses:

Mrs. Adalin W. Macauley, National President, The American Legion Auxiliary
Charles A. Mills, Chef de Chemin de Fer, Forty and Eight
Frank T. Hines, Director, United States Veterans' Bureau
M. Marcel Heraud, President, Fidac
Senator L. D. Tyson (Tennessee)

Report of The American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation—James A. Drain, President

Addresses:

M. Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France
General John J. Pershing
Retirement of Colors
Adjournment

2:00 P.M.—Convention Committee Meetings

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

8:30 A.M.—Music: Official Ohio Legion Band
Miami Drum and Bugle Corps, Miami, Florida

9:00 A.M.—Call to order by the National Commander
Invocation by the National Chaplain
Advancement of Colors
Greetings from Representatives of Welfare Organizations



Fidac Report—Henry D. Lindsley, Vice-President, for
United States
Report of Committee on National Defense—Roy Hoff-
man, Chairman
Committee Reports:
 (a) Constitutional Amendments
 (b) General
Retirement of Colors
Adjournment
2:00 P.M.—Convention Committee Meetings

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

8:30 A.M.—Music: (by band and drum corps selected)
9:00 A.M.—Call to Order by the National Commander
 Invocation by the National Chaplain
 Advancement of Colors
 Committee Reports
 Unfinished Business:
 Awarding of Convention Prizes
 New Business
 Election of Officers
 Presentation of Colors to Outgoing and Incoming
 National Commanders
 Retirement of Colors
 Adjournment

IMPORTANT

See "How to Get Along Abroad," page 127,
for information regarding Passports, Rates
of Exchange, Lodgings, etc. . . . See "Co-
operation of Welfare Organizations," page
133, for additional valuable information
regarding plans to make your stay
in France enjoyable.

Eighth Annual National Convention

Tentative

Auxiliary Program

Paris, France, 1927

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

- 8:30 A.M.—Aloha Breakfast—Continental Hotel
Registration of Delegations—Administration Office
National Headquarters, Continental Hotel
- 1:00 P.M.—Past Presidents' Parley Luncheon
- 7:00 P.M.—Meeting Delegation Secretaries and Chairmen, Continental Hotel
- 8:00 P.M.—Meeting Committees—Continental Hotel
Permanent Organization
Credentials
Rules
General

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

- 9:00 A.M.—Opening Auxiliary Convention
Music
Processional
Call to Order
Invocation by National Chaplain
“The Marseillaise” Soloist
“The Star-Spangled Banner” Soloist
Reading of Call to Convention by National Secretary

Addresses of Welcome:
Representative of the City
of Paris, Mrs. A. W. Kip-
pling, Chairman Convention
Committee

Response by National President
Address by National Com-
mander of The American
Legion

Committee Reports:
Permanent Organization
Rules
Credentials

Reports of National Officers
Greetings from Other Orga-
nizations
Memorial Services
Retirement of Colors
Adjournment



*Mrs. Adalin W. Macauley
National President*



1:00 P.M.—Parade

8:00 P.M.—General Committee Meetings—Continental Hotel

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

9:00 A.M.—Call to Order by National President
 Invocation by National Chaplain
 Advancement of the Colors
 Report of Committees
 Retirement of the Colors
 Adjournment

4:00 P.M.—Eight and Forty—Business Session

8:30 P.M.—General Committee Meetings—Continental Hotel

10:00 P.M.—Eight and Forty—Banquet

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

9:00 A.M.—Call to Order by National President
 Invocation by National Chaplain
 Advancement of the Colors
 Reports of Committees
 Nomination of Officers
 Amendments to Constitution
 Awarding of Trophies
 Retirement of the Colors
 Adjournment

8:00 P.M.—States Dinner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

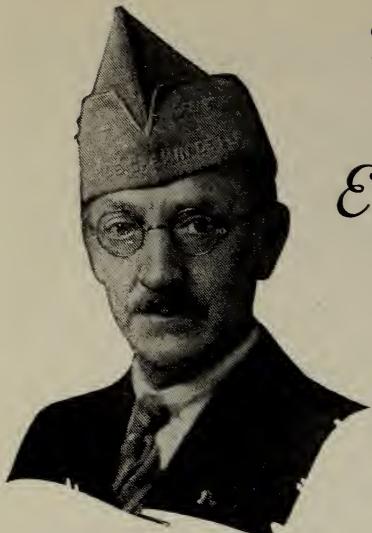
9:00 A.M.—Call to Order by National President
 Invocation by National Chaplain
 Advancement of the Colors
 Report of Amendments to Constitution
 Unfinished Business
 New Business
 Election of Officers
 Greetings
 Retirement of the Colors
 Adjournment

8:00 P.M.—Secretaries' Banquet

8:30 P.M.—President's Round Table Discussion

IMPORTANT

See "How to Get Along Abroad," page 127, for information regarding Passports, Rates of Exchange, Lodgings, etc. . . . See "Co-operation of Welfare Organizations," page 133, for additional valuable information regarding plans to make your stay in France enjoyable.

Tentative Program*Eighth Promenade
Nationale**Paris, France*

1927

*Charles A. Mills
Chef de Chemin de Fer*

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

4:00 P.M.—Meeting Cheminots Nationaux (Executive Committee)
Palais D'Orsay, Paris

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

1:00 P.M.—Form for Legion Parade "Place des Invalides."

2:00 P.M.—American Legion Parade

8:00 P.M.—Republic of France Banquet to National Commander.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

10:00 A.M.—Delegation Chairmen's and Secretaries' report, Palais D'Orsay

10:30 A.M.—Meeting of Committee on Credentials, Palais D'Orsay

10:30 A.M.—Meeting of Committee on Permanent Organization,
Palais D'Orsay

10:30 A.M.—Meeting of Committee on Rules and Order, Palais D'Orsay

1:30 P.M.—Music by Promenade Nationale Band, Voiture 487,
Greenville, Ohio

2:00 P.M.—Call to order by Chef de Chemin de Fer, Charles A. Mills
Advancement of Colors

Invocation by Aumonier National, Rev. Father E. J.
Gracey

Reading call of Convention

Address of welcome by Edwin M. Thorn, Grand Chef
de Gare, France

Response by Chef de Chemin de Fer, Charles A. Mills

Greeting by representative of Republic of France

Greetings by The American Legion National Com-
mander, Howard P. Savage



- 3:30 P.M.—Report of Committees on
 1. Permanent Organization
 2. Credentials
 3. Rules and Order
- 4:00 P.M.—Reports of National Officers
 Announcements (Committees, etc.)
 Retirement of Colors
- 4:30 P.M.—Adjournment
- 8:00 P.M.—National Commander's Banquet to Distinguished Guests
- WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21
- 10:00 A.M.—Meeting of Committees, Palais D'Orsay
- 1:30 P.M.—Music by Promenade Nationale Band, Voiture 487,
 Greenville, Ohio
- 2:00 P.M.—Call to order
 Advancement of Colors
 Invocation by Aumonier National, Rev. Father E. J.
 Gracey
- 2:15 P.M.—Reports of Committees on
 Paraphernalia
 Voiture Activities
 Ritual
 Finance
 Initiation and Parade
 Resolutions
 Child Welfare
 Retirement of Colors
- 4:00 P.M.—Adjournment
- 8:00 P.M.—American Legion Auxiliary State Dinner
- THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22
- 10:00 A.M.—Meetings of Committees with Unfinished Business, Palais
 D'Orsay
- 1:30 P.M.—Music by Promenade Nationale Band, Voiture 487,
 Greenville, Ohio
- 2:00 P.M.—Call to Order
 Advancement of Colors
 Invocation by Aumonier National, Rev. Father E. J.
 Gracey
- 2:15 P.M.—Unfinished business
 Reports of Committees on
 Constitution
 Resolutions (Supplemental)
 New Business
 Election of Officers
 Retirement of Colors
 Benediction by Aumonier National, Rev. Father E. J.
 Gracey
- 5:00 P.M.—Adjournment
- 6:00 P.M.—Forty and Eight Street Parade. Details to be announced
- 8:00 P.M.—Wreck at "Caserne de Cavalerie"
- 10:30 P.M.—Forty and Eight and Eight and Forty Banquet at Palais
 D'Orsay

Entertainment Features of the PARIS CONVENTION



During each day of the Convention from September 18 to 24, Paris Post No. 1 of The American Legion will keep open house for the members of the Legion and Auxiliary and their friends who attend the Convention. Everyone is cordially invited to call at Paris Post at some time during the week and the members of the Post will be only too glad to make every effort to be of service to their visiting comrades.

The present quarters of Paris Post are located in a barracks on the old fortifications of Paris near the Porte Dauphine, at 2 Boulevard Lannes. The location is just at the end of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne where this magnificent promenade leads into the Bois de Boulogne. The quarters are small and not completely adequate for the needs of the Post in connection with the reception during the week; yet every effort will be made to provide a most cordial welcome.

All endeavors to secure more suitable quarters for the Post have failed because of the tremendous drain on Paris Post for welfare work among its members and those Legionnaires who have remained in Europe after the war and have fallen into misfortune; also there are practically no vacant quarters suitable for the Post for rent. During the period of the war and for several years after the Armistice, there was practically no building done in Paris, all available carpenters and masons being at work in the devastated regions. Meanwhile, Paris has been constantly increasing in population and the building shortage is a marked feature of Parisian life.

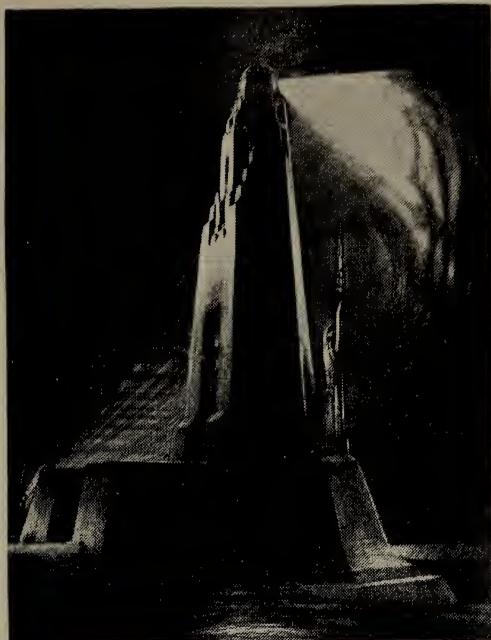
The Post is making every effort to create a sufficient fund to purchase and endow suitable quarters in the near future and the members of Paris Post regret that these permanent quarters cannot be obtained before the convention this September.

In spite of the handicap of space, we hope that all visiting Legionnaires and members of the Auxiliary will visit the Post headquarters where the reception will be none the less cordial.

(Continued on page 136)



This monument to commemorate American Intervention in the World War is being erected at St. Nazaire and will be dedicated during The American Legion Convention.



Ports to Paris

I Legion Debarkation Ports to Paris

ANTWERP. The second city of Belgium, 320,000 population, containing one of the finest harbors of Europe, situated on the right bank of the Scheldt, 53 miles from the sea and 232 miles from Paris. Noted chiefly for its fine harbor and cathedral, and its older quarters. The seige of Antwerp at the opening of the war, one of the greatest defenses in history, ended October 9, 1914, after the forts which were thought to be impregnable had been completely demolished. From Antwerp, the route leads to:

BRUSSELS, capital and chief city of Belgium (population 750,000). During the war no attempt was made to defend the city, which was occupied by the Germans, August 20, 1914, and remained under German rule until the Armistice. The Burgomaster, Adolphe Max, achieved international fame for his resistance to German oppression. From Brussels the train passes through:

MONS, capital of the Walloon province of Belgium (population 27,000), the center of a coal mining district. The first engagement of the British Expeditionary Force which preceded the historic retreat from Mons was fought here August 23, 1914.

ST. QUENTIN (see page 74).

COMPIÈGNE (see page 73). Enter Paris by the Gare du Nord.

Boulogne to Paris [185 miles]

The route leads through Boulogne sur Mer, Abbeville, Amiens and Clermont, entering Paris by the Gare du Nord.

BOULOGNE (population 53,000), the chief fishing port of France; an important port for trans-Atlantic shipping, and a famous resort. It was the center for Napoleon's preparations for the invasion of England. During the war it was the chief British supply base.

ABBEVILLE (48 miles from Boulogne, population 20,000), an historic town with a fine cathedral, on the right bank of the River

Somme. It was an important British base during the war. The Supreme Allied Council met here several times (see page 63).

AMIENS (see page 76). The railway near Amiens was under bombardment during the Spring of 1918.

CLERMONT (population 6,000), the seat of a powerful local baron during the middle ages. The castle crowning a hill nearby, once a feudal stronghold, is now a woman's penitentiary.

Le Havre to Paris [141 miles]

The route passes through Le Havre, Rouen and Mantes, entering Paris by the Gare St. Lazare.

LE HAVRE (population 163,000), the second seaport of France, is located at the mouth of the Seine. During the war it was an important British base. Extensive docks and shipping facilities are its most interesting features.

ROUEN (124,000 population), on the Seine, ancient capital and chief modern city of Normandy and the center of French cotton manufacture. Contains one of the most famous Gothic cathedrals of France, a notable feature of which is the Tour de Beurre. The Hôtel de Ville, Church of St. Ouen and the Tour Jeanne-d'Arc are of interest. Joan of Arc was tried here by the English and burned at a stake in the present market place.

MANTES (population 8,000), on the Seine. When burned by William the Conqueror in 1087, his horse stepped on a cinder, causing the fall from which he later died at Rouen. The cathedral resembles Notre Dame at Paris (see page 43).

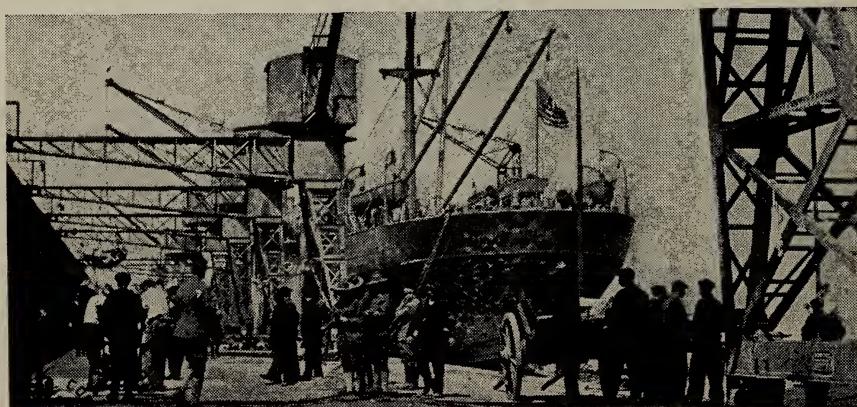
Cherbourg to Paris [232 miles]

The route leads through Cherbourg, Caen, Mantes.

CHERBOURG (population 38,000). A great naval port. The harbor, cut from solid rock, contains three mammoth basins. An important fort crowns the hill behind the city.

BAYEUX. Its cathedral is a fine example of Gothic architecture. Its museum is noted for its Bayeux tapestries.

CAEN, the city of William the Conqueror, containing the Abbaye aux Hommes (seen from the train) and the Abbaye aux Dames, erected by Matilda, his wife. Another church of note is St. Pierre, with a spire 242 feet high, one of the finest in Normandy.





II American Port Operations During the War

During 1918, when American troops were arriving in France in increasing numbers, the development of proper port facilities became one of the most vital problems.

The logical ports in the north of France had been crowded with British shipping. This required the development of ports to the south and east and required the area of American operations to be located in the east of France, without conflict with French and British operations to the north.

Four main port areas to the east were chosen—Brest, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle and Bordeaux. Along the Mediterranean the ports of Marseilles and Cette were used. Following the Armistice the northern ports of Cherbourg, St. Malo, Granville and Le Havre were used, the great concentration camp at Le Mans (see page 62) being at a junction of railways serving these ports.

BREST (population 73,000), located in Brittany, at the furthest tip of the peninsula of Finistère, has one of the finest natural harbors in Europe. The docks were founded by Richelieu. Normally the town supports a naval workshop employing 7,000. During the war, extensive modern port facilities were installed by American engineers. Brest connected with the zone of activities by a railway leading to Tours, headquarters for the Service of Supplies.

Just south of Brest on the peninsula of Brittany was the auxiliary port of L'Orient.

ST. NAZaire, normally the seventh seaport of France, with a population of 38,000, was one of the most important and busy ports of the world during American operations in France. It is located at the mouth of the Loire. During 1914 it was a temporary base for the landing of British Troops. The town contains an ancient Dolmen, a religious structure of prehistoric origin. St. Nazaire connected with the zone of operations by way of Samur and Tours. It was the terminus for an important trunk line.

LA ROCHELLE, a picturesque old town with a population of 33,000, was the center of a group of important base towns for American operations. The harbor, safe but shallow, was formerly closed by a chain drawn between two towers on either side. New docks and port facilities were installed by American engineers. The Hôtel de Ville is of unusual interest. Near La Rochelle were the ports of La Pallice and Rochefort, and the base towns of Marans, Aigrefeuille and Tonnay Charante. The zone of operations connected with La Rochelle by way of Samur and Tours.

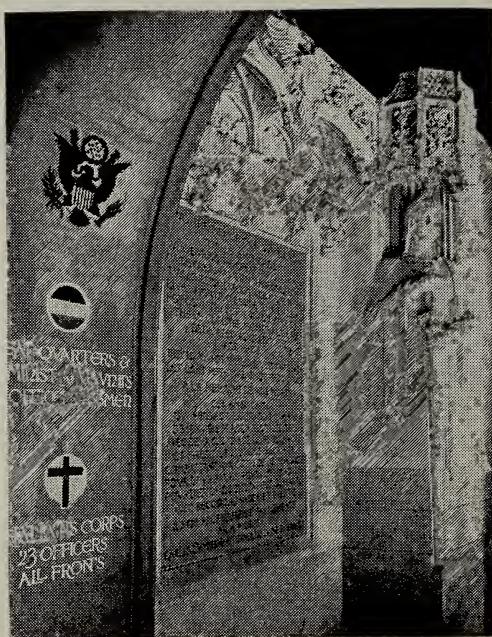
BORDEAUX, fourth French city in size, contains the third most important French harbor. Was the center of a group of towns employed extensively for base operations by the American forces during the war. At the outbreak of the war when Paris was threatened the seat of the government was moved to Bordeaux. The city contains a number of fine churches and several important public buildings. Near Bordeaux were the auxiliary ports of Pauillac, Talmont, Blaye and Bassens, with the base towns of St. Loubes, St. Sulpice, Sursol and Périgueux. These connected with the zone of operations



by a trunk line to Bourges, where it joined the main east and west line from Tours to Chaumont. South of Bordeaux the town of Bayonne near the Spanish border was used as an auxiliary port.

MARSEILLES, the chief port and second most important city of France (population 600,000), is the largest port on the Mediterranean. It connected directly with the zone of activities by a trunk line through Lyon to Chaumont. It is the oldest town in France, founded by the Greeks about 600 B.C., and was an important seaport under the Romans. It contains many relics of Roman and Greek times. The cathedral, neo-Byzantine in architecture, is built of striped marble. In the harbor nearby is the Château d'If, where the hero of Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo is said to have been imprisoned. Near Marseilles the small port of Toulon was used as an auxiliary by the American forces. The town of Miramas was used as a base town and an important junction point. To the east is the small harbor of Cette, connecting with the trunk line to Chaumont.

* * *



*The illustration is of the National Memorial Battle Cloister
in The American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George V, Paris*

This superb Memorial in sculpture and stone engraving extends the entire length of the Cloister. It was consecrated on Memorial Day, 1923, by the Chaplain-in-Chief of the A. E. F., assisted by the President of the Republic, the American Ambassador, Marshal Foch, the Commanders of the Allied Armies and distinguished representatives of the Allied Armies and Navies.

The American Cathedral was chosen to house the Memorial, as it is the finest American edifice in Europe. The Very Rev. Frederick W. Beekman, Dean of Holy Trinity, is the Chaplain of The American Legion, Department of France, and Paris Post No. 1.



Historical Attractions in City of Paris

WHEN discovered by Caesar's Legions, Paris was a dirty village on an island in the Seine, known as Lutetia, or "Mud-village." From that village of two thousand years ago it has grown to its present grandeur through turbulent centuries, each of which has left its mark upon it.

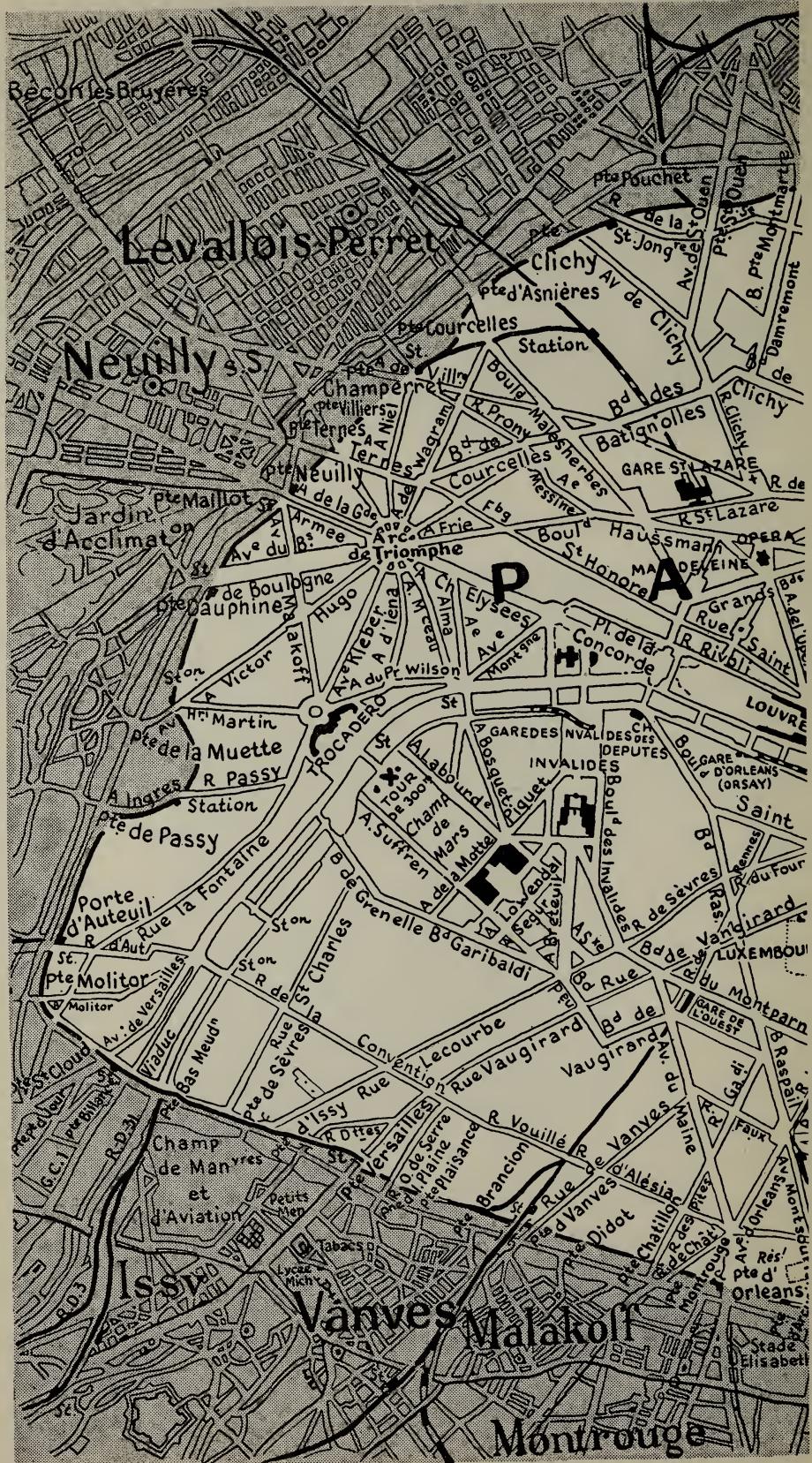
The city spread outward in circles from this island, now known as the Ile de la Cité, so that ancient Lutetia is still practically the geographical center of the city. Because it bears the great Cathedral of Notre Dame and the smaller though more perfect Sainte Chapelle, the island is also the spiritual center of Paris.

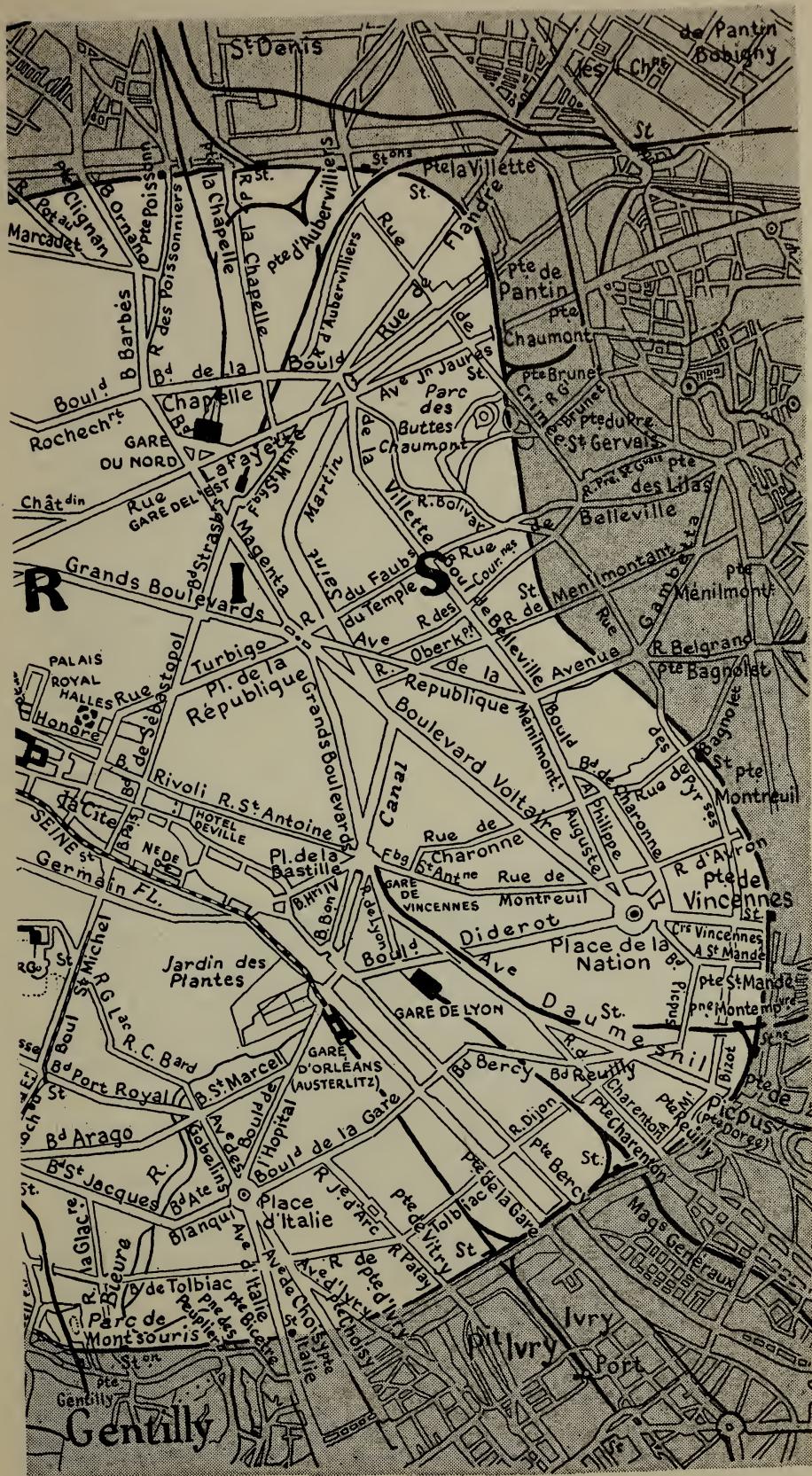
Like most great cities, Paris underwent periods of prosperity separated by long eras of quiet and decay. There were a number of distinct epochs, each contributing architecture and ideas foreign to eras preceding. First came the Romans, leaving as relics an arena and a great bath house, now part of the Cluny Museum. Hundreds of years passed before the Gothic age, which reached its flower in Notre Dame, the Ste. Chapelle, the Tour St. Jacques, etc. Then followed the Renaissance, out of Italy under Henry IV and Francis I. Then came the great days of classic building under Louis XIV. After the Revolution came the buildings of Napoleon, then the Empire, and now the Republic.

Relics of all these ages are still to be found in Paris, and the names of the men who contributed to its fame are found in the names of streets and boulevards, bridges, avenues and buildings.

The present Paris is a compact oval city, served by the most complete municipal transportation system in the world. The River Seine, swinging in a half circle, enters at the southeast, passes through the center and leaves Paris proper in the southwest. It is spanned by more than twenty bridges. Half a dozen tunnels pass under it.

There are two great hills in Paris itself—on the north the hill of the martyr, or Montmartre, to the south the hill of the University, crowned by the Panthéon.







Since the days of Benjamin Franklin, Americans have played an active and distinguished part in Paris life. Records of their activity are scattered over the city, many of them of interest today and particularly to The American Legion.

How to Get About in Paris

In the succeeding pages devoted to Paris, information is grouped in sections, such as: Of Special Interest to Americans, General Sightseeing, Shopping, etc. After the name of each principal point of interest is given in parentheses the name of the nearest subway station and the number of the route. In the section devoted to general sightseeing, places are grouped geographically, so that descriptions of places close together are found together. In the cases of museums it will be found desirable either to purchase the special guide-books provided at the entrance or to engage a guide.

Those who desire only limited sightseeing in Paris will find it desirable to use the following itineraries—one for the north side of the river and one for the south side.

Itinerary, North Side

(West to East) Bois de Boulogne; Statue of Liberty, Pont de Grenelle; Trocadéro; Arc de Triomphe; Champs Élysées; Grand Palais; Place de la Concorde; Madeleine; Opéra; Place Vendôme; Louvre; Palais Royal; Sacré Coeur; Les Halles (early morning only); Place de la Bastille; Lafayette's Tomb.

Itinerary, South Bank

(West to East) Eiffel Tower; Les Invalides and Napoleon's Tomb; Panthéon de la Guerre; St. Germain-des-Prés; Jardin du Luxembourg; Panthéon; Notre Dame; Ste. Chapelle.

TAXIS are both cheap and numerous. They provide the most convenient way of getting about Paris quickly and can readily be used for sightseeing by making a list of places to be visited and handing it to the driver. He will do the rest. All taxi drivers expect a tip of not less than half a franc. Americans are expected to tip more handsomely than others. However, rates are controlled by law, and amount to the metre charge plus certain fixed supplements for baggage and for service after midnight.

SUBWAYS. Paris is served by two subway lines, the Metropolitan and the Nord-Sud, which are intercommunicating. Stations are within convenient walking distance of any point of the city. Each station is provided with a map showing the relation between the lines and the streets above ground. In each car is a list of stations at which that train stops, showing junction points. There are both first and second class cars, and the fare is so small that Americans will find it more profitable to use first class. In all cars certain seats are reserved for men seriously wounded in the war. Their right to these seats is prescribed by law and the seats must be surrendered upon the demand of a *mutilé*.

BUSES serve the city completely. Those over different routes are lettered, and maps at important junction points show routes and designations. Buses are first and second class. Capacity is definitely



limited. Standing and smoking are permitted only on rear platforms. Buses are not recommended unless the visitor is familiar with routes and destinations.

STREET CARS offer a complete surface system, but are slow and impractical for general use. Each car has first and second class, and all lines are numbered.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION. Boats operate on regular, frequent schedules. Westbound boats stop on the north side of the river, eastbound on the south. They offer a pleasant and interesting way of traveling in Paris if speed is not desired.

STANDARD TOURS. An excellent general idea of Paris may be obtained through sightseeing tours operated by the larger tourist companies. These are conducted in large open buses, each with its English-speaking guide. Regular morning and afternoon itineraries are offered. Legionnaires and their families will do well to patronize companies which have been approved by the Legion, a list of which appears in the advertising pages of this book.

MAPS AND GUIDES. A pocket map and street guide will be found useful, particularly if points off the main thoroughfares are sought. The most practical of these is the Guilman guide, published in Paris and obtainable in practically all book stores and newsstands.

GENERAL SIGHTSEEING. This book gives information on points of general interest, and of special interest to Americans. More detailed information can be obtained from the standard Paris guides. Baedeker's "Paris and Its Environs" and Muirhead's "Paris and Its Environs," obtainable in practically all the larger book stores, are recommended.





Trocadéro—Convention Headquarters

Of Special Interest to Americans

North Bank of Seine

TROCADÉRO (Trocadéro 5, 9). The Convention Hall for The American Legion, offers one of the largest auditoriums in Paris and an imposing location commanding a most interesting view. Standing on the north bank of the Seine in the newer quarter of Passy, with its main entrance on the Place du Trocadéro, it is directly opposite the Eiffel Tower and the Champs de Mars. Its beautifully kept grounds are among the show gardens of Paris.

The Trocadéro is named from a fort at Cadiz, captured by the French in 1823.

Though one of the largest buildings in Paris, the Trocadéro is neither old nor architecturally significant. It was originally built as a part of the International Exposition of 1878. The central building is 190 feet in diameter and 180 feet high. Each of the two flanking towers is 230 feet high. The concert hall will seat 6,000 and contains one of the largest pipe organs in the world.

Since the exposition for which it was erected, the Trocadéro has served a variety of purposes. It is said that it was once offered to the President of France as an official residence, but was refused because of the maintenance expense. The two curving wings contain museums of comparative sculpture, well worth seeing. The replicas



of famous Gothic carvings preserved here made it possible to restore many of the great cathedrals destroyed or damaged during the war.

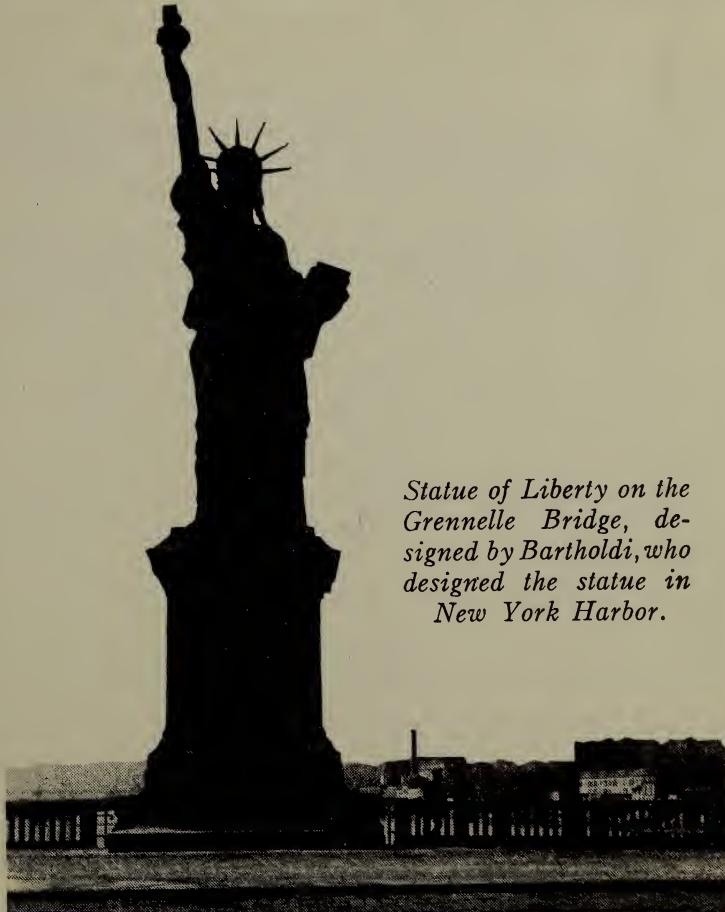
A short distance west and south of the Trocadéro, at No. 62 Rue Raynouard, Benjamin Franklin lived for some time while ambassador to the court of Louis XVI. Here he carried on his first successful experiments with the lightning conductor.

At a point almost directly in front of the Trocadéro, Robert Fulton, who had come to France to study art, made the first demonstration of his successful application of steam to navigation. His boat journeyed up the Seine on August 9, 1803, to a point opposite the present No. 2 Avenue de Tokio.

STATUE OF LIBERTY (Passy 5). A short distance down the Seine from the Trocadéro, in the center of the Pont de Grenelle, stands a reduced replica of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. It was erected by the sculptor Bartholdi who designed the New York Statue. The first model of the statue is in the Musée des Arts et Métiers, 292 Rue Saint-Martin.

AVENUE DU PRÉSIDENT WILSON. From the main entrance to the Trocadéro the Avenue *du* Président Wilson leads off to the right. Originally the Avenue *du* Trocadéro, it received its present name by order of the Municipal Council of Paris, June 28, 1918. It was officially dedicated on July 4, 1918, with ceremonies in which several units of American troops participated.

At the junction of the Avenue *du* Président Wilson with the Avenue d'Iéna stands a bronze statue of George Washington by





*Dedication of the Avenue du Président Wilson,
July 4, 1918*

Daniel Chester French, erected with funds given by the women of the United States in 1900.

PLACE DES ÉTATS UNIS (Étoile 1, 2, 5) a short distance up the Avenue d'Iéna, is of particular interest to Americans because of its two groups of statuary. On July 4, 1923, a monument was unveiled here to the American volunteers who died while serving with the armies of France. The inscription is from the poem of Alan Seeger, soldier-poet, killed while serving in the Foreign Legion, and the figure on the monument by Jean Boucher is said to represent Seeger.

Nearby is a bronze group representing Lafayette and Washington executed by Bartholdi, designer of the Statue of Liberty, and given to France in 1895 by Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York World.

In the center of the place is a bust of Horace Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut, the dentist who first used "laughing gas" as an anaesthetic.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE. (Étoile, 1, 2, 5). At the end of the Avenue d'Iéna is the Étoile (meaning star), in the center of which stands the Arc de Triomphe, the largest and most famous triumphal arch in the world, standing at the head of the world's most renowned boulevard, the Avenue des Champs Élysées. Directly underneath the arch is the most sacred shrine of France, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Arc de Triomphe, begun by Napoleon in 1806 to celebrate his victories, was not completed until 1836. The frieze about the top bears the names of 172 battles of France. The arch is 160 feet high and 147 feet wide. The height of the central arch is 95 feet with a width of 49 feet. The top is accessible from a winding stairway in the south pier, and the view from the top, one of the most splendid in Paris, is well worth the climb. Vaults in the upper section contain the thousands of wreaths which have reposed upon the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



From 1871, when German conquerors marched under the arch with a triumphal parade, until the Victory Parade of July 14, 1919, when General Pershing led selected detachments of American troops under it, the central arch was cut off by chains and no procession was allowed to pass under it.

A modern building at the corner of the Avenue des Champs Élysées and the Avenue Marceau is said to have been erected with German capital, shortly before the war, with the understanding that it would be used by the Kaiser to review the entry of his troops into Paris during the World War.

On the right of the Avenue des Champs Élysées, descending the hill from the Arc de Triomphe is the Avenue Montaigne, where, at No. 11, was the home of Ferdinand de Lesseps, French engineer who began the Panama Canal but was unable to finish it. He later successfully dug the Suez Canal.

Crossing the Avenue Montaigne is the Rue François Premier. At No. 5 during the war was established the headquarters for the American Relief Clearing House which distributed nearly \$100,000,000 of material between November 1914 and June 1917. Theodore Roosevelt stopped here in 1910.

On the left of the Avenue des Champs Élysées is the Rue de Colisée, where at No. 39 is an interesting museum of war relics and a library of documents.

The headquarters for the American Library Association in France, established during the war for work among the troops, is located at No. 10 Rue de l' Élysée, immediately opposite the Élysée Palace,



Arc de Triomphe



Hôtel Crillon

home of the President of France. The Association now maintains a model American library here.

Nearby at No. 8 Rue d'Anjou is the building in which Lafayette died on May 20, 1834. A tablet on the building commemorates the event.

HÔTEL CRILLON (Concorde 1, Nord-Sud). At the end of the Avenue des Champs Élysées is the Place de la Concorde. Facing this on the north is the Hôtel Crillon, one of the most noted hotels in the world. Originally built in 1762 by Gabriel, the architect of Louis XV, to house foreign ambassadors and other distinguished visitors to the court, it was the residence of the American Delegation to the Peace Conference. General Pershing stayed here on his first arrival in Paris in 1917.

To the east of the Hôtel Crillon is the Rue Royale, leading to the Place de la Madeleine. At No. 16 Place de la Madeleine the Knights of Columbus maintained a headquarters during the war. Another headquarters was maintained by them at No. 21 bis Boulevard Malesherbes.

Near the Madeleine, No. 24 Boulevard des Capucines, central offices have been established for the United States College at Paris, established in 1919 and operated as a clearing house for American students.

At No. 1 Rue des Italiens, just off the Boulevard des Italiens near the Opéra, is the Consulate General for the United States. This building was editorial headquarters for the *Stars and Stripes*, official newspaper of the A. E. F. during 1918 and 1919.

North of the Boulevard des Italiens on the Boulevard Haussmann, No. 41, was the headquarters for the Jewish Welfare Work during the war.



M. P. HEADQUARTERS. The Hôtel St. Anne, at No. 12 Rue St. Anne, between the Boulevard des Italiens and the Avenue de l'Opéra, was during the war headquarters of the Military Police in Paris, and the prison where unauthorized visitors were detained by the Army.

LAFAYETTE'S TOMB (Nation 1) is located in the eastern quarter and is difficult of access. It lies in the extreme eastern end of the Cemetery Picpus in the private grounds attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. It can be approached only through the convent grounds with an entrance at No. 35 Rue Picpus. The tomb is covered with a flat stone and is surrounded by an iron fence. Lafayette was buried here in 1834 and the soil covering his grave was brought from America. It was at this tomb in 1917 that General Pershing is commonly believed to have said "Lafayette, we are here." What he actually said on July 14, 1917, when he placed a wreath on the grave was: "It is for me a great pleasure to have had occasion to visit the tomb of General Lafayette, who did so much for America. We are happy to pay our tribute to his memory and to thus tighten still more the bonds which unite our two great nations."

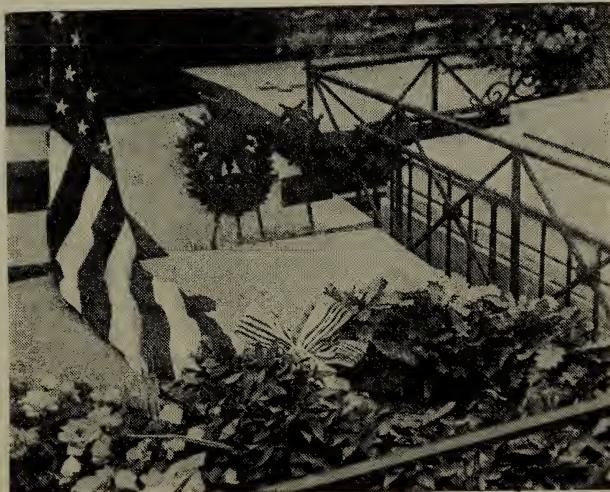
On December 15, 1918, President Wilson placed on the tomb a bronze wreath with the inscription: "To General Lafayette from another servant of Liberty."

South Bank of Seine

HÔTEL DES INVALIDES (Invalides 8; Varennes 10). Founded by Louis XVI in 1671 as a home for aged and disabled soldiers, it was



Hôtel St. Anne—Military Police Headquarters



Lafayette's Tomb, Picpus Cemetery



Napoleon's Tomb

later restored by Napoleon. The present building covers thirty-one acres and is headquarters for the military governor of Paris. It contains an interesting museum of the Great War, with a number of American relics.

The Court of Honor in the center, 140 by 160 yards, contains war relics. It was here that General Pershing, on July 14, 1917, received a flag, draped with lace, with standards of command offered by descendants of French officers who fought with Washington. The Chapel of Napoleon, at the end of the right aisle of the Court of Honor, contains relics of Napoleon brought back from St. Helena.

The Church of St. Louis behind the main building is the chapel of the Invalides. It is decorated with flags and ensigns captured in battle. In 1814, 1,500 of these flags were burned to prevent their capture after the overthrow of Napoleon.

TOMB OF NAPOLEON (Invalides 8, Varennes 10). Immediately behind the building of the Invalides is the classic dome which covers the Tomb of Napoleon, reached by an esplanade from the Place Vauban. The gilded dome is one the finest examples of classic architecture. It was begun in 1675 by Louis XIV and finished in 1735. The dome is 351 feet high, and the building itself, built in the form of a Greek Cross, is 184 feet square. The tomb, covered by a sarcophagus of antique red granite from Finland, presented by the Tzar Nicholas I, stands in a pit in the center.

HOME OF MARSHAL FOCH. A short distance from Napoleon's Tomb at No. 52 Avenue de Saxe is the present home of Marshal Foch.



On the opposite side of the Invalides, near the river, at No. 8 Rue de Constantine, the staff of General Pershing was established in June, 1917.

Nearby, at the Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, the foreign office of the French Government, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed in 1898.

PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE (Latour 8). This vast cycloramic painting, symbolic of the World War, depicts as a background the French front from Dunkerque to Belfort, with groups representing each of the Allied countries in the foreground. It is the work of Carrier Belleuse and Auguste Gorguet, two French artists, and required several years to complete. There are thousands of individual portraits in the finished work.

Not far from the Panthéon de la Guerre in the Rue de l'Université is the Hotel Hambourg, the first French residence of Benjamin Franklin in 1776.

At No. 4 Rue de Chevreuse, near the Jardin du Luxembourg, the headquarters of the American Red Cross in France was maintained under Henry P. Davidson during the war.

Close by at No. 40 Rue du Cherche-Midi was the home of the Comte de Rochambeau, leader of the French Army attached to the Army of Washington during the Revolution.

At No. 82 Rue d'Assas, Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, designer of the Statue of Liberty, died in 1904.

General Sightseeing

North Side of Seine

BOIS DE BOULOGNE (Porte Maillot 1, Porte Dauphine 2). One of the most extensive and beautiful parks in the world. Located on the western extremity of Paris. Formerly a forest used as a hunting preserve, it was the haunt of petty thieves and the rendezvous of duelists.

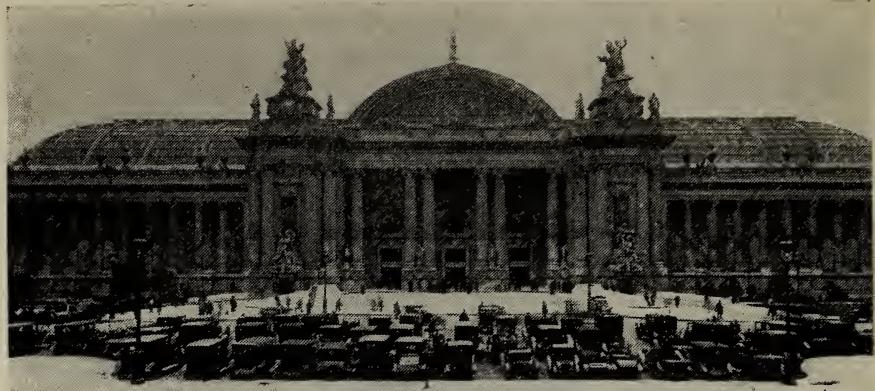
Presented to the state in 1853, when it was converted into a park, it contains 2,156 acres, which include several artificial lakes and the famous race courses of Longchamps and Auteuil. The former, with accommodations for ten thousand spectators, is annually the scene of the classic Grand Prix race.

In 1870 most of the trees in the park were cut down to prevent their affording shelter to the advancing Germans. The main entrance is by the Porte Dauphine, reached from the *Avenue du Bois de Boulogne*.

This avenue, flanked by the homes of the wealthy, leads to the Arc de Triomphe in the center of the Étoile. (See Page 30.)

CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES. From the Étoile to the Place de la Concorde stretches the Champs Élysées, about two and a quarter miles long. For many years the scene of military and patriotic parades, it was originally vacant ground on the outskirts of the city but was leveled off and replanted in 1764.

GRAND PALAIS (Champs Élysées 1). On the right of the Avenue des Champs Élysées, just beyond the Rond Point, is the Grand Palais, built, together with the Petit Palais opposite it and the beautiful bridge of Alexander III, for the exhibition of 1900. It contains the largest auditorium in Paris, used for great national exhibitions.



Grand Palais

PALAISS DE L'ÉLYSÉE (Champs Élysées, 1). Directly opposite the Champs Élysées from the Grand Palais is the Palais de l'Élysée, the home of the President of France. Erected in 1718, it was the home of the famous Madame de Pompadour. Napoleon, the Tzar Alexander I, the Duke of Wellington, Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt, and many other distinguished persons lived here. In 1815 Napoleon signed his second abdication here.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE (Concorde, I: Nord-Sud). This great Place, particularly beautiful at night, has been the scene of many notable and tragic events. Lying at the eastern end of the Avenue des Champs Élysées, it is bounded on the north by the Hôtel Crillon (see Page 32) and the Ministre de la Marine; on the south by the river Seine, with the Bridge of the Concorde, built from the stones of the Bastille; and on the west by the Tuileries Gardens.

Though not built as it now exists until 1854, the Place de la Concorde was first laid out by Louis XV. It is said that during the Revolution the guillotine stood on the exact spot occupied by the fountain nearest the river. For many months thousands gathered daily to witness the executions of Royalists, including Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.



Place de la Concorde

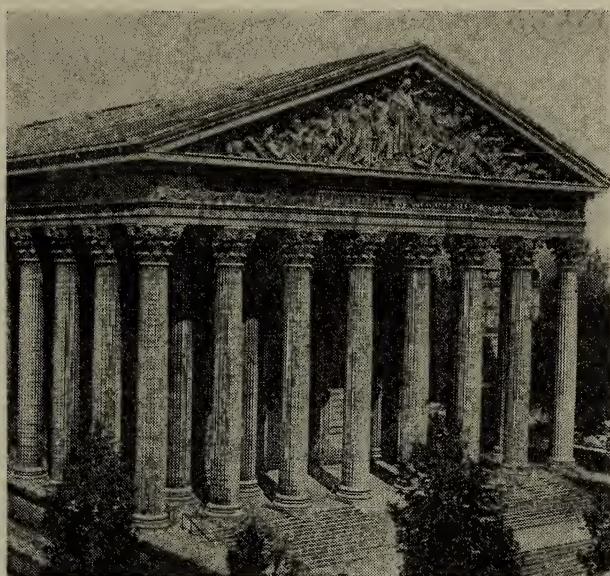


In 1871 German soldiers, part of the garrison of Paris, camped in the Place.

The obelisk of Luxor in the center of the Place was presented to King Louis Philippe by the ruler of Egypt in 1831. It is seventy-five feet high. The statues about the Place represent the great cities of France. The statue of Strassbourg in the northeast corner was draped in black from 1870 until the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine by the Great War.

MADELEINE (Madeleine 8: Nord-Sud). The Church of the Madeleine, in the Place de la Madeleine at the end of the Rue Royale and facing the Place de la Concorde, is one of the most fashionable in Paris.

In 1764 it was begun as a church. It was finished by Napoleon as a Temple of Glory, dedicated to the heroes of the Grand Army, and later re-converted into a church. The architecture is purely Roman, being an enlarged copy of the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, France. During the World War the statue of St. Luke at the back



Church of the Madeleine

was decapitated by a splinter of stone blown from the pavement by a high explosive shell from a long range German gun thought to have been located in the Forest of Compègne seventy miles away.

Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries 1). One of the best known streets in Paris and the rendezvous of tourists and shoppers, it extends from the Place de la Concorde west along the side of the Tuileries Gardens. It is named in honor of Napoleon's victory over the Austrians in 1897.

Construction of the street was begun under Napoleon's direction in 1808. At the Place de Rivoli, a gilded statue of Joan of Arc commemorates an engagement between the English and French in 1429 when Joan was wounded.

The street covers the site of the ancient royal stables and the Riding School of the Tuileries. At No. 230 is a tablet marking the site of the Riding School where the Republic was founded on September 21, 1792, and where Louis XVI was condemned to death.



Across the Rue de Rivoli near the western end of the Gardens of the Tuileries stand three broken columns, all that remain of the former Place of the Tuileries, destroyed by the Communists in 1873. Nearby on the east wall of the building known as the Jeu de Paume (tennis court) is a monument to the memory of Edith Cavel, British nurse, who was executed as a spy by the Germans during the World War.

PLACE VENDÔME (Tuileries 1). A short distance from the Rue de Rivoli on the Rue Castiglione, is the heart of the fashionable shopping district. The Place was built as it now exists in 1708. The column in the center, erected in 1806, commemorating Napoleon's victories and made from the metal of captured cannon, is 143 feet high. The column was overthrown by communists in 1873 and for some time lay across the place. The statue of Napoleon which originally stood on the column was melted down and together with another statue cast into the monument of Henry IV now standing on the Pont Neuf.

During the Revolution the heads of guillotined persons were stuck on pikes and placed about the Place from which it temporarily took the name of the Place des Piques.

Chopin died at No. 12 Place Vendôme in 1849.

The short but illustrious Rue de la Paix leads from the northern end of the Place Vendôme to the Place de l'Opéra.

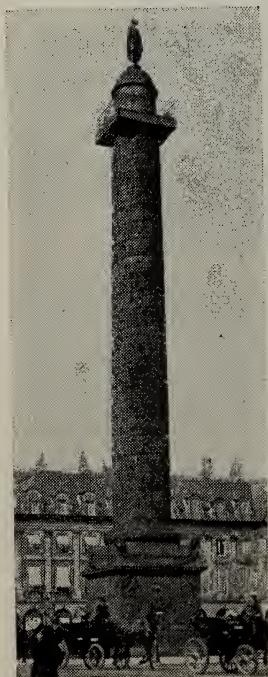
OPERA (Opéra 3-7-8). The finest example of architectural construction under Napoleon III was erected between 1861 and 1875 by Charles Garnier, at a cost of 35,000,000 francs. It is in the center of the business district, at the convergence of several important avenues and boulevards. Although the largest theater building in the world, it seats only, 2,158. A notable feature is the grand stairway, 33 feet wide, constructed of white marble and onyx.

The Opéra faces the Avenue de l'Opéra, one of the principal thoroughfares, which leads to the Place du Théâtre Français, the Palais Royal and the Louvre Museum.

PALAIS ROYAL (Palais Royal 1-7). In 1629 it was built as a palace for Richelieu, who resided there until his death in 1642. It later became a rendezvous for the demi-monde and a center for gambling and dissipation. The speech which brought about the fall of the Bastille was delivered here. The gardens of the central portion contain a noted statue of Victor Hugo by Rodin. The Palais is now given over to small shops, restaurants and certain government departments.

The present number 103 Palais Royal was formerly the Café des Aveugles, where an orchestra composed entirely of blind men played.

LOUVRE (Palais Royal 1-7). Facing the Palais Royal is the north wing of the Louvre, next to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the most notable structure in Paris. The entrance is from the Rue de Rivoli into the Place du



Napoleon's column in
the Place Vendôme



Opera

Carrousel. The main entrance to the Museum is at the Denon gateway in the south wing.

The Place du Carrousel was originally a small square in the center of narrow streets facing the Louvre. The name came from a game, something like the present merry-go-round, inaugurated by Louis XVI. The guillotine was first set up here during the Revolution. Through the Arc du Carrousel, built by Napoleon in 1806, is a splendid view of the Champs Élysées with the Arc de Triomphe in the distance. The Arc at first supported bronze horses and chariot, seized by Napoleon from the Cathedral of St. Marks in Venice, and later restored to Venice. The present horses and chariot are bronze models cast from the originals.

Here, too, is a statue of Lafayette presented to France in 1900 by American school children.

The Louvre is architecturally an evolution. Built as a fortress about 1200 A.D., it later became a palace. Successive kings who lived there tore down, restored and added to the structure until the present building was completed about 1868. It now covers forty acres.

It was opened as a museum in 1793, during the Revolution, but was used as a residence by the rulers of France until after the fall of the Empire in 1873.

It is impossible to obtain a comprehensive view of the collections



Louvre Museum



in the Louvre in the time available to the average visitor. There are, however, three great masterpieces which every visitor should see—the Venus de Milo, the Winged Victory and the painting of the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci. Illustrated guides to the Museum can be obtained at the entrance.

A conception of the splendor of the Louvre during the monarchy can be obtained from the Galerie d'Apollon, where the former crown jewels of France are displayed.

In 1370 the first clock in France was placed in the Louvre by Charles V, who also erected the first stove used in the royal palace.

TUILERIES GARDENS (Tuileries 1). Extending to the west from the Louvre to the Place de la Concorde are the Tuileries Gardens, named from the former Palace of the Tuileries which occupied a portion of the grounds (see Page 38). These are among the most beautiful gardens in Paris. During the Revolution, potatoes and other vegetables were grown in the present flower beds, and during 1815, following Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, the leaders of the Allied armies camped here.

ST. GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS (Louvre 1). In 1572 the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was given from the tower of this thirteenth century Gothic church facing the east façade of the Louvre. During the Revolution it was used as a Temple of Gratitude.

HALLES CENTRALES (Halles 4). A short distance to the north of the Louvre, in a quarter of old and narrow streets, lie the Halles Centrales, or central markets, the principal food source of Paris. The present markets were begun in 1851. They consist of ten large pavilions, with 250 stalls each. The markets are well worth a visit, which should be made about 5:30 in the morning. In the neighborhood are several famous restaurants.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE (Bourse 3). Further north and to the west is the Bibliothèque Nationale, the national library of France, facing on the Rue Richelieu. It occupies the site of the former mansion of the Cardinal Mazarin. The building covers four and one-fifth acres. Its 3,600,000 printed volumes comprise one of the largest libraries in the world—the outgrowth of the private libraries of the French kings, begun about 1373. The Galerie Mazarin with its relics of Franklin's residence in Paris is of particular interest.

HÔTEL DE VILLE (Hôtel de Ville 1). East of the Louvre between the Rue de Rivoli and the Seine is the Hôtel de Ville, headquarters for the municipal administration of Paris. It is a restoration of an ancient building destroyed by communists in 1871. The present Republic of France was declared from the steps, September 4, 1870. President Wilson was formally received here as the guest of the city in December 1918.

The Gothic tower a short distance from the Hôtel de Ville is the Tour St. Jacques, all that remains of the Church of St. Jacques, begun in 1508. The tower is architecturally known as flamboyant Gothic and when compared with the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Ste. Chapelle (see Page 43) shows the development of Gothic style during three hundred years. It is now used as a meteorological station.

ST. GERVIAS (Hôtel de Ville 1). Behind the Hôtel de Ville, on the Place St. Gervias, is the flamboyant Gothic church of St. Gervias. Here on Good Friday, 1918, a shell from a German long range gun caused the death of seventy-five people.



Nearby, at No. 4 Rue de l' Arbre Sec, was the home of d'Artagnan, hero of Dumas' story, *The Three Musketeers*.

Among the narrow streets to the north is the Rue de la Verrerie, or street of the glass makers, where lived Jacquemin Gringonneur, who invented playing cards to beguile the mad King Charles VI.

CARNAVALET MUSEUM (St. Paul 1). North and west of the Hôtel de Ville, in one of the oldest quarters, notable for its narrow and crooked streets and old dwellings, is the Carnavalet Museum, or Museum of the History of Paris. The building, begun in 1544, is of historic importance. It was occupied by many distinguished persons. The collections contain an American flag given by the city of Philadelphia to Paris in 1907 to celebrate the birthday of Lafayette.

PLACE DES VOSGES (St. Paul 1). Formerly known as the Place Royale, this was the center of the fashionable district under Louis XVI. This site between the Pas de la Mule and the Rue St. Antoine, was once occupied by the Palace de Tournelles, destroyed by order of Catherine de Médicis, after the accidental death in a tournament of her husband, Henry II. It then became a horse fair. The present square was completed in 1610. It was at one time a fashionable dwelling ground. The New York School of Fine Arts is located here and the Museum of Victor Hugo is at No. 6.

Nearby is the Rue de Paon Blanc, or street of the White Peacock, the narrowest street in Paris. The Rue Pavée, the first street to be paved in Paris, is also in this neighborhood.

PLACE DE LA BASTILLE (Bastille 1-5). The Place de la Bastille, an important junction point, occupies the site of the former prison of the Bastille, destroyed July 14, 1789, at the outbreak of the Revolution.

The column in the center was erected by Louis Philippe to commemorate the death of 615 persons killed here during street fighting in the Revolution of 1830.

The location of the outer ramparts of the former fortress is indicated by a brass line in the pavement of the west side of the Place.



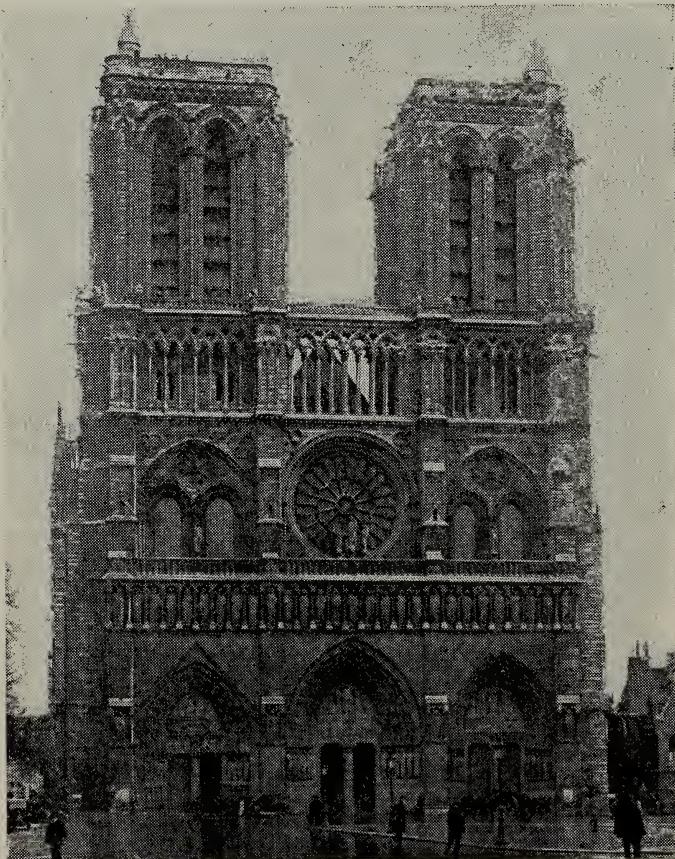
Sacré Couer Basilica

The old fortress of the Bastille was originally built in 1370. Its builder became its first prisoner. Part of the stones were used in the construction of the Pont de la Concorde. (See Page 36.)

Lafayette sent the key to the Bastille to Washington as a souvenir, and it is now preserved at Mount Vernon.

PÈRE LACHAISE CEMETERY (Père Lachaise 2-3). The largest and most fashionable cemetery of Paris is that of Père Lachaise, east of the Place de la Bastille on the Rue de la Roquette. It covers 106 acres and contains the graves and monuments of many distinguished men, including a number of Americans. The cemetery is named from the confessor of Louis XIV. The Monument aux Morts is particularly notable.

SACRÉ COEUR (Anvers 2). The Romanesque basilica of Sacré Coeur, at the top of the hill of the Montmartre, is one of the sights of Paris, particularly from a distance. It commands a remarkable view of Paris, especially at night. A modern church, not entirely completed, its erection was decreed by the National Assembly in 1874 as a votive offering of repentance after the war of 1870. Because of the shifting soil on which it was built, the foundations were sunk 108 feet. A number of old and quaint streets in the neighborhood are worth visiting.



Notre Dame Cathedral



South Side of the Seine

Including the Ile de la Cité

NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL (Cité 4). The Cathedral of Notre Dame on the Ile de la Cité, one of the oldest and most historic buildings of Paris, is one of the most distinguished examples of Gothic architecture in the world.

From the days of the Romans a religious building has occupied the site. First a Roman temple to Jupiter stood here, and then two Christian basilicas, erected in the fourth and sixth centuries.

The foundation of the present Cathedral was laid in 1162 and the high altar dedicated in 1189, though the main structure was not finished until about 1260. The interior is 427 by 157 feet, with vaulting reaching to a height of 115 feet. The two towers are 226 feet high. The rose window contains original thirteenth century glass.

Henry the Fourth of England was crowned here at the age of ten, in 1431. During the Revolution the Cathedral lost its religious character and became a temple for the Opéra singer, who was here crowned Goddess of Reason, and for her attendant ballet dancers.

Napoleon was crowned Emperor here in 1804. The open space now known as the Place du Parvis-Notre-Dame was then filled with houses to the very doors of the cathedral. These were removed by Napoleon in order to give the people a better view of his coronation.

During the great war the Cathedral was slightly damaged by German airplanes.

A splendid view of the city, as well as of the remarkable carvings and gargoyles which ornament the Cathedral, can be obtained from the top of the south tower, which also contains the great thirteen-ton bell.

To the north of the Cathedral runs the Rue du Cloître Notre Dame, where stood the Tour de Dagobert, whose spiral staircase carved from a single oak tree is now displayed in the Cluny Museum (see Page 44).

SAINTE CHAPELLE (Cité 4). One of the most exquisite buildings in the world and the most perfect example of Gothic architecture in existence is the Sainte Chapelle, located in the grounds of the Palais de Justice, not far from the Cathedral.

Construction was begun in 1245 by Louis IX (St. Louis), as a shrine to hold the Crown of Thorns and the fragment of the true Cross sent from Constantinople during the Crusades. It was completed in three years and dedicated in 1248. It consists of two chapels; the lower with its pavement composed entirely of tombstones was for the servants and court attendants. It is one of the few Gothic rooms in existence in which the original blue and gold ornamentation has been preserved. The upper chapel was reserved for the king and his court. Its windows, containing the original thirteenth century glass, constitute one of the finest examples of stained glass work in existence. During the war they were removed and lowered into the Seine River in lead cases as a precaution against theft or destruction.

Visitors should note the little recess to the right, constructed so that Louis XI could hear mass without being seen.

The Sainte Chapelle is best in the afternoon when the sun falls through the western windows.

PALAIS DE JUSTICE (Cité 4). This building houses most of the law courts of Paris. It is built around the shrine of the Ste. Chapelle. Only the north wall, flanked by four towers, is of ancient origin. The Tour de l'Horloge in the northeast corner was erected in 1298 and contains the oldest clock in Paris. Many of the trials of royalists during the Revolution were held in this building, and it was in the Cour de Mai, through which it is necessary to pass to reach the Sainte Chapelle, that the carts were loaded each day with victims for the guillotine.

Just across the Seine from the Palais de Justice on the south of the river is the Church of St. Séverin, interesting because of the many offerings left by students successful in their examinations.

The section of Paris stretching from the Seine at this point south to the crest of the hill crowned by the Panthéon is the student quarter, with most of the great schools and universities.

JARDIN DES PLANTES (Gare d'Orléans 5). The botanical gardens, which also contain the Zoo, are reached by following the south bank of the river, east from the Ile de la Cité. Founded as the King's garden in 1628, they were used for the production of medicinal herbs. At the entrance gate is the statue of Lamarck, one of the earliest exponents of the theory of evolution.

CLUNY MUSEUM (St. Michel 4). Across the Seine at the Pont St. Michel, on the Boulevard St. Michel, is the Cluny Museum, on the site of a Roman bath erected about 300. A portion of one of the Thermes of the bath forms the western section of the museum. The main building, begun in 1485, is one of the finest examples of late Gothic architecture. The museum contains an interesting and valuable collection of medieval and Renaissance material, including two examples of the so-called "girdles of chastity" said to have been used during the Middle Ages. The entrance is No. 24 Rue du Sommerard.

The Emperor Julian the Apostate is said to have been crowned in a palace occupying part of this site.

PANTHÉON. The Panthéon, the French Hall of Fame, and one of the notable buildings of Paris, is a short distance from the Cluny Museum, following the Boulevard St. Michel and the Rue Soufflot. It occupies the highest point on the south of the Seine. The site was originally occupied by the Church of Ste. Geneviève, a patron saint of Paris. The Panthéon was built as a church between 1764 and 1790 under the direction of Louis XV, but became a Hall of Fame following the burial of Victor Hugo there. It is in the form of a Greek cross, 360 by 270 feet, with a dome rising to 270 feet. In addition to statues and relics of the great men of France, it contains a series of mural paintings illustrating the life of Ste. Geneviève.

Near the Panthéon is the Sorbonne, the leading University of France, where the first printing press of Paris was set up in 1453.

LUXEMBOURG PALACE AND GARDENS (Odeon 4). At the junction of the Boulevard St. Michel with the Rue de Médicis are the Luxembourg Gardens, the only Renaissance Gardens in Paris and among the most interesting public grounds of the city.

The Palais du Luxembourg at the north end was built by Marie de Médici in 1615. It is now the Senate chamber for France but has been used at one time or another as a royal residence and a prison. Tom Paine, American member of the French National Assembly and



Pantheon—Paris

author of "The Age of Reason," was imprisoned here for some time for refusal to vote for the execution of Louis XVI.

To the east is the Luxembourg museum, containing a modern French collection of paintings and sculpture.

Following the Rue Ferou straight north from the museum is the Church of St. Sulpice, the wealthiest church on the south side of the Seine. Begun in 1646, it is a good example of classic architecture. The towers were never completed.

ST.-GERMAIN-DES-PRES (St.-Germain-des-Prés 4). A short block north from the Church of St. Sulpice at the junction of the Boulevard St. Germain-des-Prés and the Rue Bonaparte, is the Church of St.-Germain-des-Prés, the oldest in Paris. It is all that remains of the ancient and powerful Benedictine Abbey founded in the sixth century. The interior combines Romanesque and early Gothic architecture and was begun in the twelfth century.

ÉCOLE DES BEAUX ARTS (St.-Germain-des-Prés 4). The École des Beaux Arts, the state-supported art school where many Americans study, faces the Seine near the junction of the Rue Bonaparte with the Quai Malaquais. The buildings were begun in 1820 and finished in 1839. It is attended by 2,000 students of all nationalities. The pupils who win first prizes each year are sent to Rome at the cost of the state for four years.

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS (Invalides 8). The Chambre des Députés or legislative chamber for the French National Assembly faces the river at the Pont de la Concorde, opposite the Place de la Concorde. The present building was begun in 1722, and was first the mansion of the Duchess of Bourbon. It has been used as an assembly for deputies since 1815.

RODIN MUSEUM (Varenne 10). The Musée Rodin, containing the works of the great French sculptor August Rodin, is at the end of the Rue de Varenne facing the Champ de Mars. Among Rodin's notable works in the museum are *The Thinker*, standing in the gardens, *The First Kiss*, *Adam*, and *the Hand of God*.



CHAMP DE MARS (Champ de Mars 8). Opposite the Rodin museum and behind the Eiffel Tower is the Champ de Mars, at present a park, but originally a military parade ground laid out in 1770. South of it lies the École Militaire, the War College of France. It was the scene of the Fête de la Fédération, held on the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille in 1790. The first horse races of France were held here, and here Captain Dreyfuss was publicly degraded in 1894.

EIFFEL TOWER (Champ de Mars 8). Directly opposite the Trocadéro on the south side of the Seine is the Eiffel Tower, the highest structure in the world. It was erected by Gustav Eiffel in 1889 as a part of the Universal Exposition. It is 984 feet high and, with the flagstaff, approximately 1,000 feet. It has recently been used as an observatory, a meteorological station and as a wireless station. The platforms are open to the public and the ascent is made by a series of elevators. A tea room is found on the top. From here on a clear day it is possible to see a distance of fifty-five miles.



Eiffel Tower

Paris at Night



Contrary to prevailing opinion, the normal Parisian goes to bed early, and most streets are almost deserted by ten. The patrons of the Parisian night life, noted on four continents, are generally tourists and travelers.

There are four general centers of night life, each with its peculiar interests. Visitors will not find it satisfactory to take the excursions advertised as night tours, as these provide no glimpse into the real night life. For a party of several people a guide is desirable, but he should be procured through one of the reputable tourist agencies rather than from sidewalk solicitation.

The four districts of special interest at night are:

THE GRAND BOULEVARDS. Most of the larger and more pretentious cafés and theatres are located near the Grand Boulevards, which include the Rue Royale, the Boulevard de la Madeleine, the Boulevard des Capucines and the Boulevard des Italiens. Most of these remain open until about midnight.

MONTMARTRE. This area, commonly known as the Hill, includes portions of the Boulevard de Clichy, the Boulevard Rochechouart, including the Place de Clichy, the Place Blanche, the Place Pigalle and the adjacent side streets. Here are to be found the luxurious night clubs and the cheaper and more tawdry tourist show places. Many maintain dance floors in conjunction with restaurants and cafés. In the more pretentious, evening dress is obligatory. Cover charges are high and refreshments must be purchased by the bottle.

A far more interesting portion of Montmartre, little frequented by tourists, is the top and rear of the hill in the neighborhood of the Church of the Sacré-Coeur. Here is a Bohemian quarter which once outrivaled the Latin Quarter; small picturesque cafés; interesting restaurants; narrow crooked streets. The center of this district is the Place du Tertre, just west of the church, the esplanade of which commands one of the most magnificent views of Paris, particularly at night.

LATIN QUARTER. The Latin Quarter is the student quarter on the south side of the Seine, bounded roughly by the Boulevard Raspail, the Boulevard Montparnasse, the Boulevard St. Michel, and the river. There are three secondary centers of interest in this district, particularly at night. These are at the junction of the Boulevard Montparnasse with the Boulevard Raspail; the Boulevard St.-Germain at the Place St.-Germain-des-Prés; and that portion of the Boulevard St.-Michel between the river and the Rue Soufflot. In this



area are many student cafés frequented by artists, writers and habituées of the district; a number of interesting dance halls, and a few distinctive cafés.

THE MARKETS. Most of the night clubs and cafés in the Montmartre and Latin Quarter close between two and four A.M. At about that time the markets open. Therefore, it is customary to go from the Montmartre or the Latin Quarter to the markets early in the morning. The chief stock in trade of the restaurants near the markets is onion soup, or soupe à l'oignon, said to have a very sobering effect. Several cafés nearby open at midnight and remain open until about seven in the morning.

Paris Restaurants

There are hundreds of excellent restaurants in Paris, many distinguished for some particular dish or delicacy known as its *specialité*. No effort to list even the better known restaurants can be made here. As a general rule, visitors will find it safer to patronize restaurants where the menu with prices is posted on the outside. For moderately priced, well-cooked food, properly served, the many Establishments Duval in all parts of the city are very satisfactory.

There are two general classes of restaurants. The majority are à la carte, where food is paid for by the dish. A large number are what is known as *prix fixe*, or *table d'hôte*. In most of these wine is extra, but a few advertise 'vin compris,' which indicates that a certain quality of wine is included in the price.

Shopping in Paris

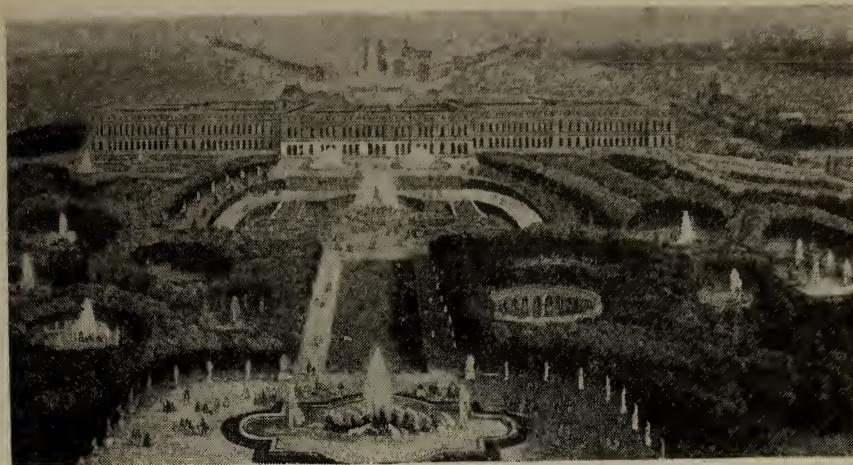
Shopping is one of the principal diversions of the visitor to Paris. The city is noted for the preëminent production of perfumes and cosmetics, gloves, gowns, jewelry, leather goods, art works (principally etchings), and novelty souvenirs.

Most of the more expensive and better-known shops are located along the main boulevards in the neighborhood of the Madeleine and the Opéra. The Rue de Rivoli is the center of the souvenir market. Visitors will find the larger department stores, where prices are plainly marked, most desirable. As a general rule, shops which advertise "English spoken" are higher priced than those with only French-speaking clerks.

Admission to the more expensive and famous gown and costume establishments is by card and appointment, arranged through the tourists' agencies or by the concierge of the larger hotels.

The south bank of the river, particularly along the Rue Bonaparte, is noted for art works of all kinds. The book stalls along the south bank of the Seine are interesting and sometimes provide unusual bargains.

The hunter for antiques or distinctive souvenirs will do well to visit the "flea market" held every Sunday morning at the Porte de Clignancourt, at the northern end of Line No. 4 of the Subway—the rendezvous of second-hand dealers. Though unusual bargains are sometimes found, a satisfactory price generally entails considerable haggling.



Versailles Palace and Gardens

Paris Environs

Paris is the center of many communities, which, though not properly part of the municipality, are inextricably linked with its history and life. Though most of these are uninteresting, no visitor should overlook those described in the next few pages.

Although the present city extends to and in some cases surrounds these localities, the environs have remained separate entities from the days when the country between them and Paris was open and sparsely inhabited.

VERSAILLES, the most interesting and important of all the suburbs, was for many years the seat of government for France. It is about eleven miles southwest of Paris, easily accessible by an electric railway running from the Gare des Invalides. It can also be reached by street car, Line No. 1, though this is tedious and uninteresting.

Versailles is noted as the home of the most magnificent palace and gardens in the world. Originally a hunting lodge built in 1624 by Louis XIII, when Versailles was a mere hamlet, it attained distinction under Louis XIV, who, tiring of St.-Germain, selected Versailles as the site of a new palace. For years, more than 36,000 workmen were engaged in erecting what practically amounted to a new city. The task involved the building of a tremendous aqueduct to carry water from the Seine for the new palace and gardens, the leveling and replanting of a vast tract of ground, and the erection of the palace itself, said to have cost about 500,000,000 francs.

The palace-front facing the gardens is 635 yards long. It was completed and occupied in 1682, fourteen years after the work on it was begun. The palace was capable of housing 10,000 persons and was provided with adjacent stables (now the barracks flanking the great square before the palace) providing for an equal number of horses.

The palace is now given over almost entirely to a museum of the history of France, though some conception of its former splendor can



be obtained from certain rooms, principally the Galerie des Glaces and the quarters of the King and the Queen, which are furnished somewhat as they existed under the royal rule.

The palace has been the scene of many events of historic significance. Under Louis XIV it was for some time a great boudoir, ruled by the court favorite and royal mistress, Madame de Pompadour. It was here that the Paris mob went during the Revolution to force Louis XVI to return to the city. During the war of 1870 it was general headquarters for the invading German Army, and William the First of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Galerie des Glaces.

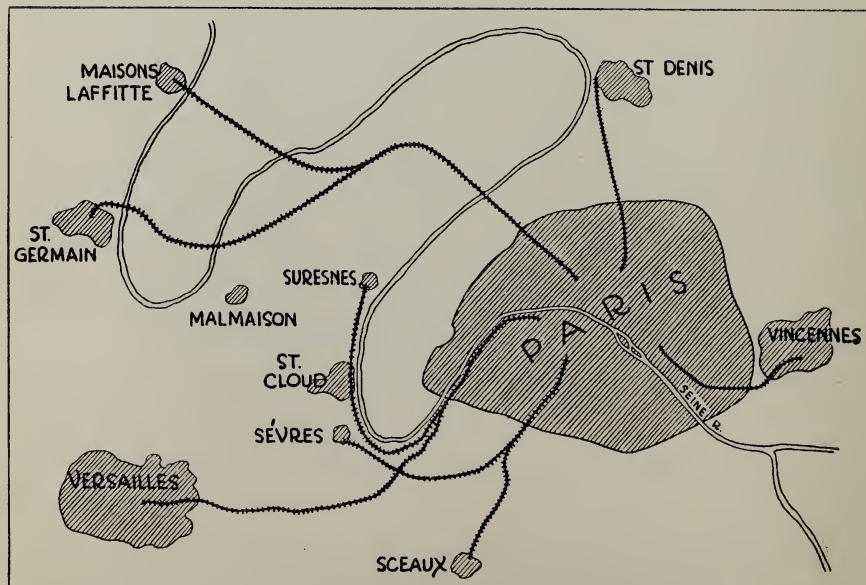
The independence of the United States was formally recognized there in 1783 by Great Britain. During the great war the Allied war council met in the palace, and the treaty of peace with Germany was signed in the Galerie des Glaces on a table which is now exhibited there.

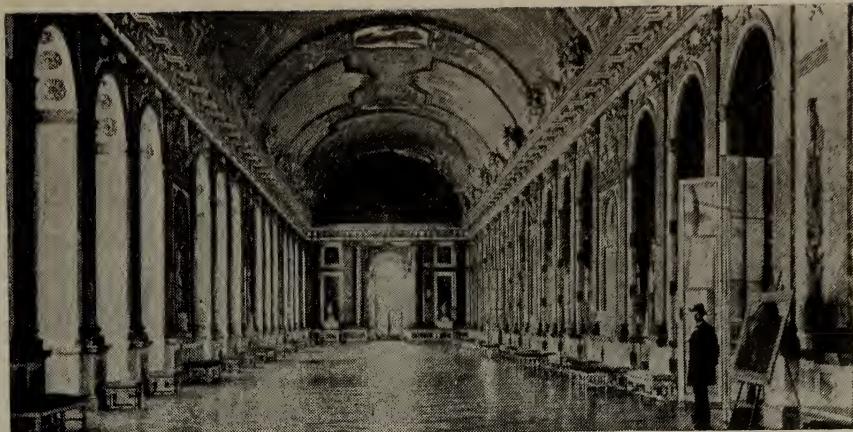
GARDENS OF VERSAILLES. These are the most extensive and perfect formal gardens in the world. Originally laid out in 1667, they were not completed until 1688. In addition to the symmetrically planted clumps of trees and shrubbery, they are filled with statuary and contain some of the most remarkable fountains in existence. These play only at certain times and the announcement of their playing, particularly at night when they are illuminated, draws crowds which have been known to exceed 50,000 people.

A notable feature is the Orangery, in front of the south wing of the palace. This contains 1,200 orange trees, one of which is said to have been planted in 1421.

Just south of the Orangery is an artificial lake known as the Pièce des Suisses. It is said this was built to gratify Madame de Pompadour who complained that the view from her windows could be perfected only by a glimpse of water. The pool was dug by Swiss guards, hundreds of whom are said to have died from an epidemic of smallpox during its construction.

During the great war the flower beds of the gardens, now among the most beautiful in Europe, were planted with beans.





Salle des Glaces—Versailles Palace

GRAND TRIANON. In the northwestern section of the gardens is the Grand Trianon, erected by Louis XIV as a palace for his favorite, Madame de Maintenon. It was built in one story in order that Madame de Maintenon, who was quite fat, need not ascend stairs. Nearby are the royal stables where the court coaches of various periods are exhibited. Napoleon lived in the Grand Trianon palace for a time.

PETIT TRIANON. The Petit Trianon nearby was erected by Louis XV for his favorite, Madame du Barry. Close to it is the Hamlet, an artificial village with thatched buildings where Marie Antoinette amused herself and court by pretending to lead a rural life.

About three miles west of Versailles is the military school of St. Cyr, the West Point of France, where about 400 cadets are annually commissioned as officers in the French Army.

Within the city of Versailles, just behind the Gare des Chantiers, is the Cimetière des Gonards, where 170 British soldiers who died in the great war are buried.

MALMAISON. Seven miles west and slightly north of Paris is the villa of Malmaison, the home of the Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon, where Napoleon himself lived during the Consulate. Malmaison is in the town of Rueil. It can be reached either by train or by street car from the Place de l'Étoile, although a taxi is more convenient.

Malmaison was originally built during the seventeenth century. It was purchased by Josephine in 1799, and was her home following her divorce from Napoleon until her death in 1814.

The building now contains Napoleonic relics. Several rooms have been restored and furnished as nearly as possible in the manner in which they were used during Napoleon's residence. The council chamber, arranged as a tent, is of particular interest.

The grounds were at one time extensive but now consist only of about fifteen acres. They contain many rose bushes planted by Josephine. Two obelisks brought from Egypt were erected here in memory of Napoleonic victories.

Within the stables are a number of royal coaches, including one called "The Pearl." From accidents to persons who rode in this coach grew the superstition that "The Pearl" is unlucky.



The tomb of the Empress Josephine is in the village church at Rueil.

ST. CLOUD. Across the Seine, directly west of Paris, is St. Cloud, reached easily by street car, bus or taxi. A pleasant way to visit St. Cloud is by boat up the river, except on Sundays and holidays, when there are large crowds.

St. Cloud, named from a monastery founded here in 522, is noted for the chateau and park which surround it. The hill behind the city commands one of the finest views of Paris.

The chateau, which was the chief residence of Napoleon III, was destroyed in 1870, while occupied by German troops prior to their triumphal march into Paris.

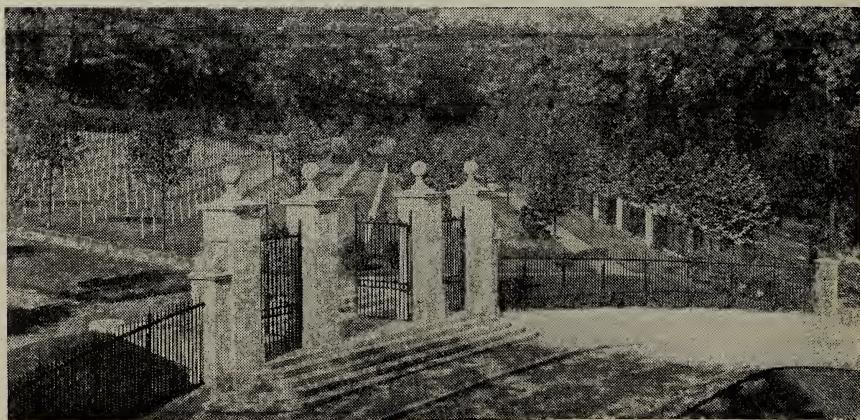
The park contains 970 acres and is well kept up. The fountains, which play on certain days, can be favorably compared with those of Versailles.

The chief automobile road from Paris to Versailles passes through St. Cloud. Visitors should note about half-way up the hill behind the city, on the main road, a brick house which has imbedded in the wall of the upper story a shell fired during the war in 1870.

In the forest behind St. Cloud are the tennis courts where most of the great French matches and many international matches are played.

SÈVRES. Just south of St. Cloud on the Seine is the village of Sèvres, noted for its pottery and porcelain works producing Sèvres China. There is also an extensive museum of porcelains from all over the world. Visitors are shown through the factory at certain times of the day.

SURESNES. The American Military Cemetery of Suresnes, containing graves of American soldiers and sailors who died in or near Paris during the war, is located in the village of Suresnes on the bank of the Seine just north of St. Cloud and directly west of Paris. It can be reached by rail.



Suresnes Cemetery—Near Paris



ST.-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. Eleven miles northwest of Paris on the Seine is St.-Germain-en-Laye, reached either by train from the Gare de l'État, or by boat up the Seine. It is beautifully situated on a bluff overlooking the river, commanding a distant view of Paris.

The town is chiefly distinguished for its chateau, a fortress built in the twelfth century. All that remains of the original structure is the Gothic chapel, constructed about 1238 by Louis IX. The present building was erected chiefly by Francis I. For many years it was a favorite residence of kings. Here Louis XIV was born, and lived at different times until he erected his palace at Versailles. The chateau was later used as a cavalry school, a barracks, and a penitentiary. It has recently been restored to something of its former appearance and houses a museum of prehistoric antiquities and French relics of the time of Julius Caesar.

It was here that the Austrian delegates to the Peace Conference during the great war were housed, and the treaty between the Allies and Austria was signed.

An extensive forest of 10,000 acres adjoins the Chateau to the east, with formal gardens leading to a terrace above the river. At the west of this terrace is the Pavillon Henry IV, now one of the most noted restaurants of France. The novelist Dumas lived in this building for some time and here wrote most of the manuscripts for *The Three Musketeers* and the *Count of Monte Cristo*.

VINCENNES. Vincennes adjoins Paris on the east. It can be reached by subway, bus, street car, or taxi. It is chiefly noted for the park surrounding the old chateau, which was built about the year 1364. Once a fortress, later a residence for kings, it is now used as a barracks. The donjon or central tower is the finest example of its kind in France.

The park was originally used as a hunting ground. It is one of the most extensive and popular near Paris. In it is the Pershing Stadium, erected during the war for the A. E. F., and having a seating capacity of 30,000. It was used for the Olympic games recently held in Paris. The grounds contain the largest outdoor swimming pool in France.

MAISONS-LAFFITTE. Near St.-Germain-en-Laye, but farther up the Seine, is Maisons-Laffitte, an exclusive and aristocratic suburb. The Chateau, built between 1642 and 1650, is one of the finest examples of classical architecture in France. It contains a museum under the control of the state. The race course at Maisons-Laffitte is one of the most important near Paris.

SCEAUX. Six miles south of Paris is the village of Sceaux, reached by train or street car. The scenery is unusually charming. Sceaux contains a chateau built by Colbert, Minister to Louis XIV, and is noted for the brilliant social affairs given there by the Duchess of Maine, wife of the son of Louis XIV.

Within walking distance is the village of Robinson, a favorite resort, with garden cafés distinguished by platforms in the tops of chestnut trees, where dinner or refreshments can be served.

CHANTILLY. Though not usually considered a suburb of Paris, Chantilly, located twenty-five miles to the north, is easily reached from Paris by rail from the Gare du Nord. At one time the residence of the famous Condé family, Chantilly is now best known as the center of French racing activity. Some of the most important races



are held here, and nearby are located the country's largest establishments for training race horses. At the beginning of the war in 1914, Chantilly was occupied for a few days by the Germans. It was the headquarters for Marshal Joffre until the end of 1916.

The Chateau occupies the site of a medieval castle first built in the ninth century. It is one of the best known and most imposing in France. The oldest portion was built about 1560 though a newer section was completed during the last century. At the height of the power of the Condé family, it was the scene of the most brilliant fêtes in France. It is now a museum.

ST.-DENIS. One of the most ancient and historic towns of France, St.-Denis, lies just north of Paris on the Seine, four and one-half miles by rail. It can be most easily reached by train from the Gare du Nord, though the trip down the Seine by boat is pleasant, lasting about three hours.

For centuries St.-Denis was the burial place of the French kings, and the Cathedral contains the most splendid collection of royal mausoleums and memorials in the world.

As a city of importance St.-Denis goes back to the fifth century when it was the seat of a monastery, which became one of the most powerful in France.

The Cathedral, erected in the year 1140 by the Abbot Suger, is of particular interest architecturally, since it is the earliest important existing example of the typical Gothic pointed arches and buttresses. It illustrates the transition between Romanesque and Gothic construction, and is looked on as the first Gothic building now in existence.

Napoleon was married here to the Empress Marie Louise of Austria. The banners of Joan of Arc were consecrated on the altar.

FONTAINEBLEAU. About thirty-six miles south of Paris is Fontainebleau, the chateau of which is next to Versailles in importance as a royal palace. Though easily reached by train, the trip is best made by automobile through the Forests of Meudon and Fontainebleau. It is one of the most popular summer resorts in the central part of France.

The palace, once a fortress, was made into a chateau by Francis I and was enlarged by succeeding monarchs. It is one of the finest in France and is particularly interesting because of the splendor of the interior decoration, the work of leading Italian artists and craftsmen during the Renaissance.

The palace is chiefly associated with Napoleon, who made it his favorite residence while emperor. It was here that he was granted a divorce from the Empress Josephine. Pope Pius VII, who crowned Napoleon emperor in 1804, was here the guest of France. Here Napoleon signed his abdication at the palace and took leave of his Old Guard in 1814, and here again he first met his grenadiers on his return from Elba, before leading them to Paris.

The grounds, though extensive, have not been kept up. The famous carp in the pools near the palace are said to have been first placed there by Napoleon.

The palace and town of Fontainebleau are in the center of the forest of that name, one of the most extensive and beautiful in France. It covers approximately 42,000 acres. A peculiar type of red sandstone found here supplies nearly all the paving blocks for Paris. The



forest is the rendezvous of artists and nature lovers from all over the world.

The Impressionist School of French Art grew up within the forest, in the village of Barbizon, around the work of such men as Corot and Millet, who painted much around Fontainebleau.

The American Conservatory of Music and the American School of Fine Arts use a portion of the palace each summer for special courses under the auspices of the French Republic.

CHATEAU COUNTRY. To the south and west of Paris along the valley of the River Loire, in the district known as the Lorraine, are the finest chateaux of France, giving the locality the name of the Chateau Country. These are best visited by taking the train from Paris to Tours and making automobile excursions from Tours and Blois. A number of reputable companies operate satisfactory automobile tours, lasting from three days to a week.

Among the most notable chateaux are Chambord, one of the finest examples of Renaissance architecture in France; Chenonceaux,

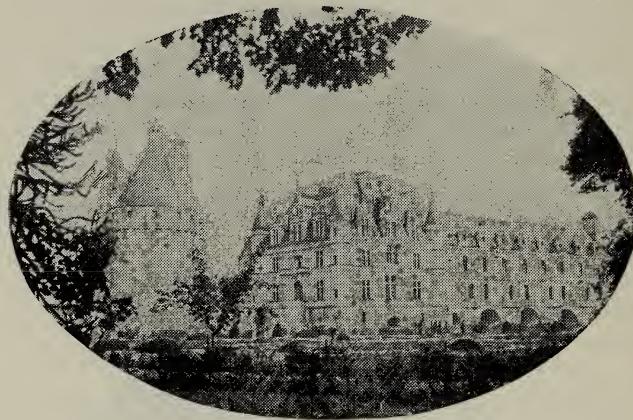


Cathedral of St. Denis



built on a bridge over the River Cher; Amboise, said to contain the remains of Leonardo da Vinci; Blois; Chaumont; Amboise, Azay-le-Rideau, and Langeais.

On the return to Paris a stop should be made at Chartres to visit the Cathedral, one of the greatest Gothic cathedrals in France, and, next to the Ste. Chapelle in Paris, containing the most perfect stained glass of any Gothic building in the world.



Towns Familiar to Americans During War

GHOUANDS who went to France with the A. E. F. saw no action. For the most part, they belonged to the auxiliaries which kept the troops supplied in munitions and materials. They operated the transportation systems, the telephone and telegraph lines.

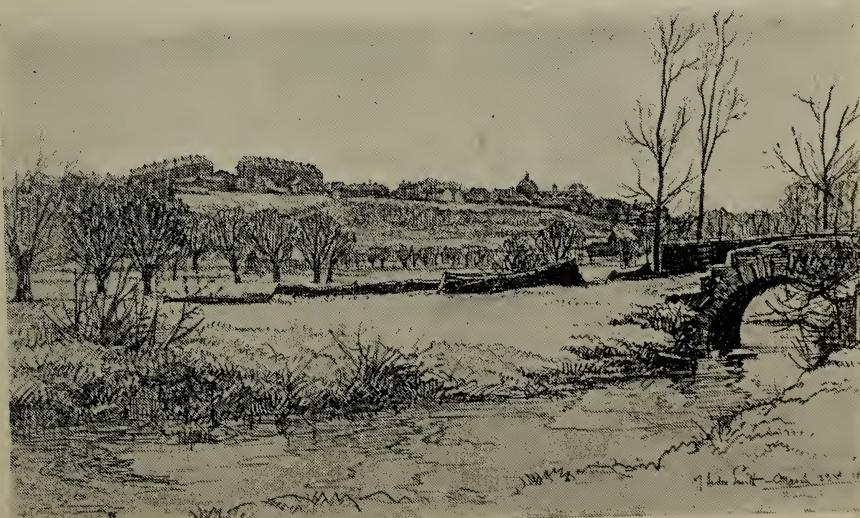
At the time of the Armistice many French towns had become practically American cities, with factories, shipping yards, hospitals and the thousand and one activities necessary for the successful operation of the war.

For the most part, these towns fall roughly into three groups.

First: The cities of the coast where troops landed and debarked. The chief of these are Bordeaux, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire and Brest. They are described in the section devoted to American Port Operations During the War.

Second: Towns in the center of France, near Tours, headquarters for the Service of Supplies, and the base towns in the American Zone centering around Chaumont, headquarters for the General Staff.

Third: The cities along the Rhine, with Coblenz as the center, occupied by American troops following the Armistice.



View of Chaumont, G. H. Q.



G. H. Q. Area

CHAUMONT. Before America entered the war, Chaumont, about 160 miles west and south of Paris, was a quiet country town of about 15,000 inhabitants, in an uninteresting quarter of France, devoted largely to the manufacture of gloves. On September 1, 1917, headquarters for the general staff of the American army moved from Paris to Chaumont, and thereafter Chaumont became one of the most important towns in France. Here were located, in addition to the general headquarters, headquarters for auxiliary activities such as an experimental field for the developing and testing of poison gas and gas masks, and the second largest signal corps and telephone station in France.

Chaumont is situated at the headwaters of the Marne. Here in 1814 the treaty of Chaumont was signed, resulting in the alliance between England, Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon.

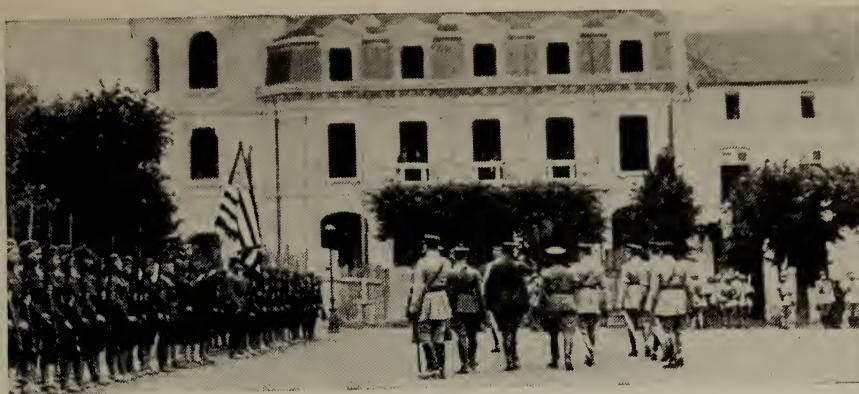
LANGRES. About twenty miles south of Chaumont on the Marne is Langres, where the general staff college for the training of officers for the American army was organized on November 28, 1918. This college gave a three months' intensive course. It graduated more than 500 staff officers. It was also headquarters for the tank corps and contained units devoted to the development of gas defense.

Langres is the seat of one of the most ancient settlements of France. It was a village known to the Romans. Near it are several attractive lakes. The principal industry is the manufacture of cutlery.

NEUFCHÂTEAU. About thirty miles northeast of Chaumont is Neufchâteau on the Meuse, where the headquarters for the First American Army was established, January 20, 1918, under Major-General Hunter Liggett.



American Military Trucks Parked at Neufchâteau



Reviewing Troops at Toul

Toul. An important American base town particularly in the campaign of St. Mihiel, located a little more than fifty miles northeast of Chaumont and directly west of Nancy. It is one of the oldest cities in France. The thirteenth century cathedral is particularly notable. Toul was captured by the Germans during the war of 1870, and was threatened with capture in 1914. It was frequently bombarded and bombed during the war.

BAR-LE-DUC. An important base town in the area behind the Argonne, fifty miles directly north of Chaumont and almost due east of Paris. Bar-le-Duc, of ancient origin, is on the Marne-Rhine canal and is the southern terminus for the highway known as the Sacred Road over which supplies and munitions were trucked into the Verdun area. It is the chief town in France for the manufacture of jams and preserves. A notable feature is the Café des Oiseaux, with its remarkable collection of stuffed birds.

NANCY. About 170 miles south and east of Paris, and 36 miles south of Metz. It is one of the most important French cities and the capital of Lorraine. An important base for the Allies on the western front, it was threatened by capture in 1914 when crack Bavarian divisions attacked under the eyes of the Kaiser. During the war of 1870 Nancy was captured by the Germans and held for ransom. It is distinguished for its broad boulevards and attractive modern sections, which include a number of gates to the city which look like triumphal arches.

A short distance from Nancy is the village of Domremy, the birthplace and home of Joan of Arc.

BELFORT, about ninety miles southeast of Chaumont, is one of the most important fortified cities of France, guarding the passes of the Rhine Valley. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Germans in 1870 and was never seriously threatened during the great war. It contains an imposing citadel. The most interesting feature is the Lion of Belfort, a recumbent figure seventy feet long, carved by Bartholdi, the designer of the Statue of Liberty, in commemoration of the successful resistance to the German attack in 1870.

TROYES. An important base camp for the American forces, directly west of Chaumont, and a strategic junction point between Paris, Chaumont and Tours. The Expeditionary Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, operating 10-inch railway guns, received its training

at Troyes. The designation known as Troy weight is said to have originated from a system of measurement used in the annual fairs here. It was one of the cities captured by Joan of Arc in her campaigns against the British. The city contains a very fine Gothic cathedral.

IS-SUR-TILLE. A small village south of Chaumont, where the largest of the army bakeries was operated, producing about 800,000 pounds of bread a day.

AIX-LES-BAINS. Southwest of Paris, and south of Geneva, in the foothills of the French Alps is Aix-les-Bains, a famous French watering place and the center of an American rest area during the war. The city is about 900 feet above sea level near the lakes of Annecy and Bourget. It was known to the American doughboy as "Aches and Pains." The town is noted for its mineral baths, which were familiar to the Romans. A number of Roman remains are still to be found.

GONDRECOURT. Between Neufchâteau and Bar-le-Duc, near Chaumont. It was headquarters for the first contingent of American troops in France during 1917. These consisted of four regular regiments of infantry, the sixteenth, eighteenth, twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth, and the fifth regiment of the United States Marine Corps, under Major General William H. Sibert.

Near Gondrecourt, at the little village of Abainville, some of the most extensive shop buildings were erected for the repair of railway rolling stock and general building.

Service of Supplies Area

TOURS. The city of Tours, south and west of Paris in the Château Country (see Page 55), was the actual operating center of the A.E.F. It served as the connecting link between the ports and the front, and during that period was more an American than a French city.

Here were located the extensive offices of the Service of Supplies; the largest military telephone and telegraph exchange in the world; headquarters for the A. E. F. purchasing department; the office of the chief surgeon; one of the largest air training schools of the army; shipping yards; warehouses and executive offices.

Tours is one of the best known and most interesting French provincial towns, in the heart of a rich agricultural and wine-producing district in the valley of the Loire.

Tours was originally the headquarters of a Gallic tribe known to Caesar. It is now a city of some 65,000 people. The late Gothic cathedral is of particular interest and the city contains a number of old quarters with narrow streets and quaint houses.

During the war of 1870, Gambetta the patriot escaped from Paris in a balloon and reaching Tours, there organized the headquarters for the new provisional government, and later moved to Bordeaux when Tours was threatened with capture.

BLOIS. East and north, on the direct line from Tours to Chaumont on the Loire. Many American troops connected with the Service of Supplies were quartered here. It is chiefly distinguished by the chateau, one of the best and most interesting of the royal chateaux of France, built chiefly by Francis I, though an earlier portion was built by Louis XII. This chateau is Renaissance in character. An interesting architectural feature is a beautiful carved spiral staircase in the



Quaint Section of Angers

inner court. It was in this chateau that the Duke of Guise was assassinated on the order of the King. Here the Queen Mother Marie de Médicis was imprisoned for a number of years.

A very rare picture of Washington is found in the museum of the Château.

The only other building of note is the Church of St. Nicholas.

On the hill, near the Cathedral, is an equestrian statue of Joan of Arc executed by an American sculptress, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, and presented to Blois by residents of New York.

ANGERS. About halfway between Tours and the port of St. Nazaire. It was headquarters for an Army artillery school and for the engineers' corps. The castle is one of the oldest of the feudal fortresses of France. It was originally flanked by seventeen towers, portions of most of which are still intact. The fortress, now used as a military barracks, was once a military school where the Duke of Wellington and Lord Chatham of England received instructions.

Angers is now chiefly engaged in the production of slate, quarried in the vicinity, which is shipped to all parts of Europe. It is the headquarters for the department of Anjou, noted for its wines.

BOURGES. Southeast of Tours on the Yèvre River, at the junction of two of the trunk transportation lines for the A. E. F. Here was the central records bureau, where a complete record of each individual of the army was kept, also a record of casualties and burial places, transfers, exchanges, etc. There was also a bureau where facts obtained from prisoners were assembled and coördinated.

Bourges contains one of the largest and most interesting cathedrals of France, particularly notable for its stained glass. Nearby is an important French military arsenal and workshop. Charles VII took



Great Embarkation Camp at Le Mans

refuge in Bourges and there starved to death. He feared being poisoned by his son at the Château of Melun to the north.

ISSOUDUN. A short distance from Bourges. Here the United States maintained the largest flying field in the world. It consisted of eleven separate flying fields, covering fifty square miles. At one time, more than 1000 planes were assembled here. Near Issoudun is the Tour Blanc, built in the thirteenth century by Philip Augustus.

MEHUN. Close to Issoudun and equally close to Bourges. The army maintained extensive workshops here for ordnance construction and repair. These covered fifty acres and employed about 6000 men. Joan of Arc was received here by Charles VII. Near the village is an interesting old castle.

CLERMONT-FERRARD. Southeast of Tours, near the famous watering place of Vichy. It was headquarters for an air training school, particularly for bombing planes, and was the site of a large base hospital. Nearby are about sixty cones of extinct volcanos. These are known as puy's. The best known is the Puy de Dome, 4800 feet above sea level. A narrow gauge railway leads to the summit. Clermont-Ferrard is now chiefly known for the manufacture of rubber goods, principally tires.

LE MANS. Northwest of Tours, at the junction of railway lines connecting central France with the ports of Cherbourg and Brest. At Le Mans an embarkation camp capable of housing 230,000 men was maintained. During 1914, following the retreat from Mons, the British established an advance base here.

GIÈVRES. Halfway between Tours and Bourges. The chief refrigerator plant of the A. E. F. was maintained here. This was capable of providing for 6500 tons of meat a day and of manufacturing 500 tons of ice. Gièvres was one of the four principal bases of supply. The others were St. Sulpice, Montoir and Monterchaume.

The two principal base hospitals of France during the war were maintained at Mars and Mesvres, each of which provided for 4000 beds. The hospital of Mesvres used 700 buildings and covered thirty-five acres of ground.



Rhine Area

COBLENZ. One of the most attractive and important Rhine cities. It has a normal population of about 40,000. It is located at the confluence of the Rhine with the Moselle. Originally a German city, it was captured by the French in 1794, and came into German possession again at the close of the Napoleonic wars.

One of the strongest and most picturesque of the German fortresses in the Ehrenbreitstein stands on a rocky promontory rising to a height of 570 feet on the side of the Rhine opposite from the city. It was surrendered to the French in 1798 after a prolonged siege. Following the treaty of Versailles the fortress was disarmed and dismantled.

American troops occupying the area were the First Division at Coblenz, the Second Division on its left and the Thirty-second Division on its right.

TRÈVES. South of Coblenz on the Moselle. It was occupied by American troops following the Armistice. It is about halfway between Metz and Coblenz, and is close to the Duchy of Luxembourg. Trèves is said to be the oldest town in Germany and contains some of the finest Roman ruins north of the Alps.

BEAUNE. As a part of the educational work carried on in the army, following the Armistice, the A. E. F. University was organized at Beaune in northern France January 2, 1919. It had an enrollment of 8,528 students.

ABBEVILLE. In northern France, between Paris and Boulogne. The Supreme War Council met here in May, 1918, to determine policies to decide the outcome of the war. Here Marshal Foch was made Generalissimo of all the Allied armies. The Forty-second (Rainbow) Division was in training with the British for a time near Abbeville.



A Hilltop Castle on the Rhine

Battlefields

Résumé of the War

WHEN the United States entered the World War on April 6, 1917, the Allies were in a state of deadlock with the forces of Germany and Austria on the Western Front. The line extended for 468 miles across northern France and Belgium and had not changed perceptibly since the autumn of 1914. It was almost a year after the entry of the United States before any considerable change was to be made. The changes then came quickly. The first, which threatened Paris, followed the savage attack of the Germans in the Spring of 1918, and then ensued the relentless drive of the Allies toward the German frontier which ended with the Armistice.

To understand the nature of the contest in which American forces played so decisive a part it is necessary to sum up the events preceding the participation of American troops.

Immediately following the beginning of the war in the summer of 1914 it was evident that Germany would invade France. It was possible for her to do this in two ways—through the lowlands of Belgium or between the gaps in the mountains to the east toward Verdun and Metz. Germany used both routes of invasion. The invasion of Belgium was at first intended as a feint to cover the movements of two German armies in the east. The French were not fooled, however, and refused to send the bulk of their army to Belgium, while the unexpected opposition of Belgium and the entry of England forced Germany to send unexpectedly large numbers of troops into Belgium.

Belgium was conquered and the English and Belgian forces were driven south into France. The attacks against Metz and Verdun, however, were unsuccessful. This meant that the real invasion was to come from the north. Hinging about Verdun, the German forces swung south.

There followed the historic retreat of the British from Mons, with the English forces marching steadily south fighting constant

and Cemeteries

rear guard actions. This was not a forced retreat but a tactical move. It succeeded. The Germans were within a few miles of Paris. Their lines were strung out across the whole of northern France. Joffre ordered the retreat to stop and gave the command to advance. There followed the battle of the Marne. By a series of rapid and brilliant maneuvers, Joffre and the British outflanked the German army, which beat a hasty retreat to the heights of the Aisne, where the lines were stabilized.



The line then was: north from the Swiss border to just above Nancy; east to the spearhead salient of St. Mihiel; north to Verdun; east to Montdidier, and straight north to the English Channel.

Though there was bitter fighting during the year 1915, little was accomplished. The French and British both attacked several times, without appreciable success. In April the Germans made their famous "gas attack" on Ypres. The war had become a matter of endurance and attrition. Victory would apparently come to the side which could hold on the longest.

In 1916 began the historic attacks on Verdun, which was the real key to a successful conquest of France. But Verdun did not fall. During the summer the British and French attacked along the Somme. It was here that the first tanks appeared. The campaign failed to break the deadlock. The Germans launched another unsuccessful attack in the fall of 1916 against Verdun. The French counter-attacked and took back most of the territory which had been lost.

Early in the year 1917 the Germans carried out a tactical retreat along the Somme resulting in the evacuation of a large area and the establishment of what became known as the Hindenburg line. Early in the spring the French and British attacked simultaneously along the entire front east from Rheims. There were local successes, but the losses of the French were so heavy, particularly at the Chemin-des-Dames, that the attack was stopped just at the time when it appeared that it might succeed in breaking through the German line. Other local attacks were made by the Allies during the summer. Germany replied with counter-attacks. At Cambrai, on the Somme, the first American troops were engaged in actual combat during November. These were units of engineer troops brigaded with the British.

On December 31, 1917, though there were 176,665 American troops in France, only one American division was in the line.

The year 1918 opened quietly. Both sides were making elaborate preparations for a decisive contest. The Germans, realizing the growing strength of the Allies due to the influx of American troops, struck first.

On March 21 the first of the series of German attacks came. It was launched at the junction of the British and French armies between St. Quentin and Cambrai. It was successful and in the first eight days a penetration of 56 kilometers had been made, threatening the important base at Amiens. At this time there were only 300,000 American troops in France, with only four combat divisions prepared for battle service. These troops were immediately offered to the French and were at first used in quiet sectors to replace French troops.

On April 9 a second successful German attack was launched on the front at Armentières.

On April 25 the First Division relieved two French divisions on the front near Montdidier and on April 28 launched a successful attack at Cantigny.

About a month later, on May 27, the Germans launched a third attack, on the Aisne, driving toward Paris. In three days they ad-





vanced 50 kilometers, reaching the Marne and threatening Paris. Here American troops were again thrown into the line in a desperate effort to stop the advance. The Second and Third Divisions were used and with their help the attack was halted. On June 4 the Second Division attacked and after desperate fighting captured Belleau Wood and other strategic points.

The German attack on June 9 was made in an effort to widen the Marne salient, and on July 15, the last German offensive was launched on the Château-Thierry front. The Marne was crossed and the last great crisis for the Allies was reached. Four American Divisions, the First, Second, Third and Twenty-sixth, were engaged in the defensive of the Marne, with the Forty-second engaged at the same time in the Champagne. A single regiment of the Third Division at this time according to General Pershing "wrote one of the most brilliant pages of our military annals." It stopped the attacks of two German divisions assaulting at the Marne.

It was now the turn of the Allies. There were 1,200,000 men in France in the American forces. On July 18 the Allied counter-attack was started. A number of American divisions successfully participated in this counter-offensive which was conducted from both sides of the Marne salient. By August 6 the Germans had been driven back to the line of the Vesle River and were thrown on the defensive. Until the end of the war they remained on the defensive. Other attacks in which American troops were engaged were launched both by the British and the French shortly after this. They were successful.

The first large major operation conducted by the American troops operating under a unified command was conducted at St. Mihiel. It resulted in the wiping out of this great salient which had threatened the Allied line since the beginning of the war. It involved the use of approximately 500,000 American troops, which within twenty-four hours of the beginning of the attack had reached all objectives.



The next campaign, which continued to the end of the war, was the Meuse-Argonne battle. It was the greatest of all American battles in any way and was completely successful. It began on September 26 and ended with the Armistice. On a front extending from Verdun to the Argonne forest, twenty-two American divisions were engaged. About 1,000,000 men were involved. At the time of the Armistice they were driving steadily toward Germany, with the enemy completely disorganized and in full retreat.

The whole of the American activity in France falls roughly into five zones of operations. These were on the British front in northern France and Belgium as far south as Montdidier; in the Aisne-Marne district, north and east to Paris; in the Champagne, to the east of Rheims; in the Meuse-Argonne, and at St. Mihiel. The campaigns in these districts will hereafter be described in greater details, showing the relations between the campaigns and the great military cemeteries of France, where American troops have been buried.





Armistice Train Entering Compiègne

Activities in the British and Belgian Sectors

THOUGH American participation on the British and Belgian fronts, extending from the Channel as far south as Montdidier, did not involve large numbers of troops or operations as extensive as those in the Aisne-Marne, at St. Mihiel, or in the Argonne, American troops were engaged at one place or another along this front during 1918. In addition to those in combat, a number of American divisions were in training on this front and there saw their first fighting.

It fell to the lot of the 11th and 12th American engineer units to see the first actual fighting. This occurred near Cambrai, between November 20 and December 4, 1917, as part of a British surprise attack against the Hindenburg line. These units were brigaded with the British and were engaged in the construction of tracks behind the lines.

The same units again in April assisted the British in fighting off the German offensive between La Bassée and Ypres in Belgium, in what is known as the Battle of Lys, when the Germans broke through and advanced for about eleven miles.

At the same time, about March 27, German troops broke through in their drive toward Amiens and penetrated to the rear area where American engineers were at work. The Americans abandoned their shovels for machine guns and for thirteen days held a front of a mile and a half against the attack.

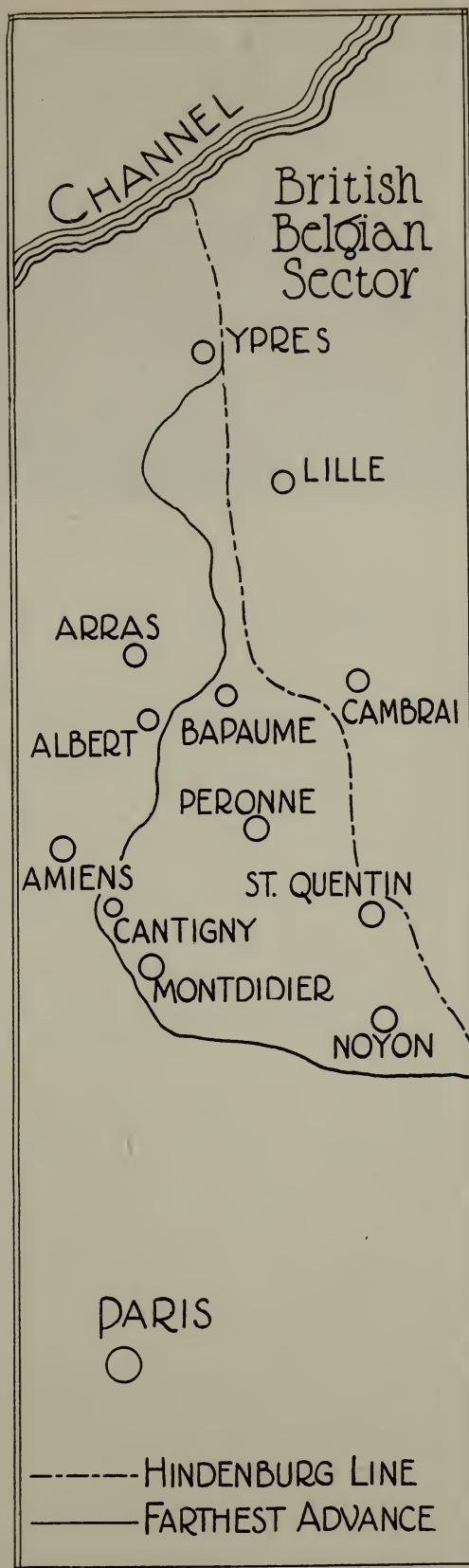
Until the great German attack in March, 1918, the Belgian and British front had been moderately quiet. The line extended roughly due south to the east of Ypres and Armentières, through Lens to the west of St. Quentin, swinging east at a point some miles east of

Noyon. On March 21 the first German offensive was launched, directed against the strategic base of Amiens, extending over the entire front from Ypres to Noyon. There were four American divisions in the line: the 26th between Soissons and Rheims; the 2nd between Verdun and St. Mihiel; the 1st north of Toul and the 42nd in the Vosges. Shortly after the beginning of the German attack, Marshal Foch was made commander of all the Allied forces, and General Pershing placed at his disposal American troops then in France. The 1st Division was relieved from Toul and brought to Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont-en-Vixen, behind the Amiens front. On April 25 they went into the line before Cantigny, just north of Montdidier.

On May 28 the 1st Division, assisted by the French, attacked and captured Cantigny. Having captured the village, they held it in the face of bitter counter-attacks.

Though of slight importance from a tactical or military standpoint, the event was significant as the first effort of an American division as a unit to participate in an attack. The success of the attack against picked German troops did much to heighten the morale of the Allies.

On June 9 the Germans launched another attack toward Amiens, while the 1st Division was still on the front. The attack, directed between Montdidier and Noyon, was made in an effort to widen the





Flanders Field Cemetery

Marne Salient (see page 78). It failed, due to the unusually heavy concentration of artillery behind the Allied lines. The 1st Division, though not actually participating in the defense, suffered losses from bombardment. It was relieved on July 7.

In the meantime the 33rd Division, which had been in training with the British, took part in an attack early in July and assisted in the capture of the village of Hamel. On this occasion units of the 33rd, advancing beside an Australian division, attracted the attention of an Australian colonel, who said: "Yanks, you're fighting fools. I'm for you!"

The same division on August 9 assisted the British in a general attack and was responsible for the capture of Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge. In this neighborhood the German Ace, Richthofen, leader of the fighting circus by that name, was brought down.

Following the campaigns on the Marne and the Aisne, most American troops were withdrawn to participate in the general attack in the St. Mihiel area.

The first Army Corps, under the command of Major-General Read, and made up of the 27th and 30th Divisions, was left permanently with the British. Both divisions entered the line with the British, opposite Mont Kemmel near Ypres, early in July. On August 17 the 30th took over what was known as the Canal sector from Ypres to Voormezeele, and on August 20 the 27th took over the Dickebush sector in front of Mont Kemmel. On August 31 the British launched a general attack in which both divisions assisted, making local advances.

Later they were moved just north of St. Quentin and were assigned the task of breaking the Hindenburg line at Le Cateau, where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. In three days, beginning September 29, they had broken through, capturing the village of Gouy. They advanced until October 19, covering approximately twenty-four kilometers, and capturing 6,000 prisoners.

In response to a request from Marshal Foch for two divisions to assist in speeding up the advance on the British front, the 37th and



91st Divisions, with the artillery of the 28th, were sent into Belgium early in November. The attack was successful. On November 3 the 37th Division drove the enemy across the Escaut River. The 91st captured Spitaals Bosschen and entered Audenarde. Both divisions advanced steadily until the signing of the Armistice.

Other units located on the British-Belgian front were the 80th Division in training with the British, July 23 to August 18, south of Arras, and the 78th Division, in training with the British between August 9 and 19, between Arras and Ypres. A number of units of the air force operated with the British along the Amiens front at various times, as did one unit in Belgium. Miscellaneous units of the Field Signal and Telegraph Battalions and a battalion of the Tank Corps not assigned to divisions participated on this front.

American Military Cemeteries In British and Belgian Sectors

Two American military cemeteries are located in the British-Belgian area. The one in Belgium, known as "Flanders Field Cemetery," is situated near Waereghem, about halfway between Brussels and Ypres. It contains 364 graves. The cemetery is located on ground fought over by the 91st Division. Most of the soldiers buried here are from the 27th, 30th, 37th and 91st Divisions.

SOMME CEMETERY. The Somme cemetery is near Bony, about eleven miles north of St. Quentin. It is situated on ground over which the 27th Division fought in the battle around Le Cateau. The cemetery contains 1,815 graves of members of the 27th and 30th Divisions who were killed in this vicinity, and many who were killed in the operations of the 1st Division near Cantigny, and the 33rd east of Amiens.

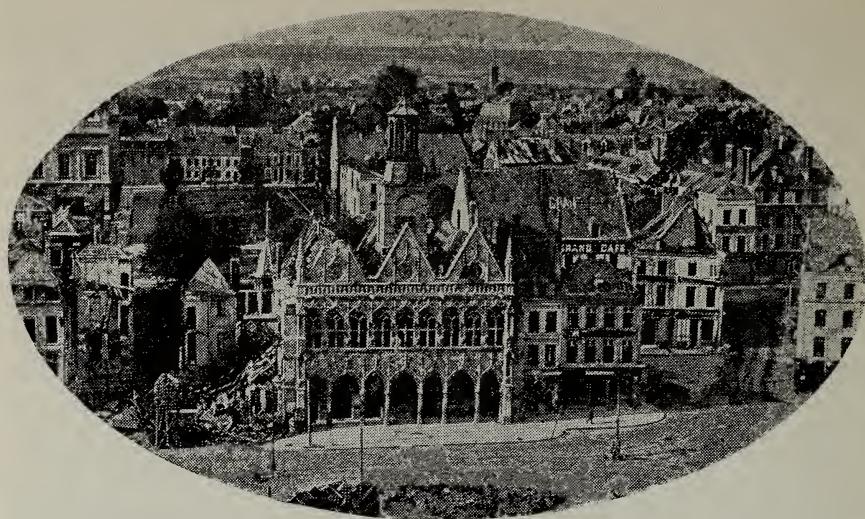
Towns and Points of Interest In British and Belgian Sectors

COMPIÈGNE (72 miles northeast of Paris, 17,000 population).

In 1914 German troops occupied Compiègne for about ten days, but abandoned it upon the retreat from the Marne. Throughout the balance of the war, until it was again threatened in 1918 in the German advance toward Amiens, Compiègne was one of the most important base towns along the French front. It was frequently bombarded. About four and one-half miles east, in the Forest of Compiègne, one of the most extensive and beautiful in France, the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. The meeting between the Allied and German emissaries was held in a railway carriage, on exhibition now in the forest. The spot is also marked by a monument.

Compiègne is noted for its chateau, one of the favorite residences of French Kings, particularly Napoleon I and III. In addition to furniture and other relics of Napoleon's occupancy, the chateau contains a splendid collection of Beauvais tapestry.

The Hôtel de Ville in the central square of the city is noted for its architecture. It is Renaissance in style, built in 1502. A statue



St. Quentin After Bombardment

of Joan of Arc before the Hôtel de Ville commemorates the capture of Joan at Compiègne in 1430.

PIERREFONDS. At the southeast corner of the Forest of Compiègne, easily reached from the city of Compiègne by bus or train, is the Castle of Pierrefonds, the most perfect example of medieval military architecture in France. Built in 1390, and for years the stronghold of robber barons, the castle was restored to its original condition during the nineteenth century by Viollet-le-Duc. During the Great War, while used as a hospital, it was several times shelled.

The long-range gun which shelled Paris was located in the forest of Compiègne, not far from Pierrefonds.

NOYON (15 miles from Compiègne, 7,300 inhabitants). Noyon was captured by the Germans on September 1, 1914, and occupied by them until the retreat from the Somme in March, 1917. During the German attacks of the Spring of 1918 it was heavily bombarded and most of the important buildings were completely destroyed. The remains of the twelfth century Cathedral and the fifteenth century Hôtel de Ville are interesting.

MONTDIDIER (62 miles from Paris, northwest of Noyon, 4,500 inhabitants). An important base town during the war. Until the retreat of the Germans in the spring of 1918 it was only eight miles behind the lines. It was finally captured by the Germans on March 27, 1918, and held by them until August 10, when it was released as a result of the advance of the Allies. The attack of the American 1st Division at Cantigny occurred four miles northwest of the city (see page 71). Most buildings of interest in the city have been left in ruins.

ST. QUENTIN (95 miles north of Paris on the River Somme, 55,000 inhabitants) was occupied by the Germans from August, 1914, until October 1, 1918. Until the German retreat of 1917 it was an important German base town twenty-three miles behind the lines. The retreat brought it within two miles of the lines, which curved around the city. The tower of the Cathedral, used by the Germans as an observation post, was destroyed by fire as the result of shelling during the Summer of 1917. Until January, 1918, the British and French lines joined before St. Quentin. The German attack on March 21,



1918, struck just south of St. Quentin, penetrating the line for fifteen miles. American troops were engaged at Le Catelet, twelve miles to the north, where 1,200 of them were cut off after breaking through the line at Bony, two miles southwest of Le Catelet. Bellicourt, eight miles from St. Quentin, was captured by Americans on September 29, 1918, just before the attack which resulted in the release of the city. (See page 72.)

The south entrance to the famous St. Quentin tunnel, carrying a canal underground for three and one-half miles, is at Bellicourt. This was one of the strongest points of the Hindenburg line, and was the center of intense fighting. The front lines were 200 yards from the tunnel.

PÉRONNE (93 miles north of Paris on the Somme River, 4,600 population), once a picturesque town of timbered houses, is now almost entirely destroyed. It was taken by the Germans in 1914 and held until the March 1917 retreat. It was retaken by them a year later, and then captured again by the Allies in an advance of the Australians, who found posted among the ruins a German sign which read: "Don't be annoyed, just marvel."

BAPAUME (20 miles northwest of Péronne, 2,900 inhabitants), during the battle of the Somme, 1916, was a base nine miles behind the German lines. It was abandoned a year later but recaptured by the Germans in 1918. New Zealand troops finally released the town in an attack on August 29, 1918. Bapaume formerly contained an interesting church and a Hôtel de Ville in the Spanish style.

ALBERT (21 miles southwest of Bapaume on the Ancre River), formerly a small manufacturing town making bicycles and sewing



Ruins on the French Front



machines. In September, 1914, the front was established one and three-fourths miles from the town, with the British holding the city. It was the center for the British attack in the Battle of the Somme in 1916, when tanks were first employed. It was finally captured by the Germans in March, 1918, but was recaptured by the Allies on August 22, 1918. A gilded figure of the Virgin and Child on the church tower was struck by a shell and caused to lean over the street as though blessing the troops who marched below. Although it was a superstition that when the statue fell the war would end, church and tower were both destroyed in May, 1918.

Between Albert and Bapaume are some unusually large shell craters, worth seeing.

AMIENS (north of Paris on the Somme River, 93,000 inhabitants), one of the most important base towns on the western front and the goal of the Germans during the Spring of 1918. Amiens was the ancient capital of Picardy. In 1914 it was the concentration point for British troops debarking at Boulogne to stop the advance toward Paris. Later it was held by the Germans for twelve days, but became an allied base until March, 1918, when the Germans advanced to within nine miles of the city. From March until August, 1918, it was under almost constant bombardment. The Cathedral, the largest church in France, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in the world.

CAMBRAI (121 miles north of Paris on the Scheldt River, 28,000 inhabitants), first occupied by the Germans on August 26, 1914. After the stabilization of the lines it remained about twenty miles behind the German front until the German retreat of March, 1917, brought it within nine miles of the line. It was headquarters for Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Cambrai was finally taken by British and Canadian troops, August 8, 1918.

Cambrai was formerly noted for the manufacture of textiles, particularly for the cloth known as cambric.

ARRAS (80 miles from the port of Boulogne on the Scarpe River, 26,000 inhabitants), originally noted for the manufacture of cloth, particularly draperies (arras). The town was held by the Germans for fifteen days in 1914. It was one and one-fourth miles behind the Allied front until relieved by the German retreat during the Spring of 1917. Though under frequent bombardment, many civilians remained throughout the war, 40,000 living in the city, chiefly in caves and cellars connected by tunnels. The first great aerial battle of the war, with seventy planes engaged, took place over Arras. The town was almost entirely destroyed.

On August 26, 1918, the Allied troops broke the German lines before Arras.

Vimy ridge, where Canadian troops wrote such a distinguished record in the Battle of Arras, April, 1917, is about five miles northeast. It is being planted with maple trees in commemoration of the action.

LENS (11 miles from Arras, 31,000 population), the chief coal-producing city of France. It was captured by the Germans in 1914 and held until October 2, 1918. The town was within a few miles of the lines and mining was carried on by both sides, sometimes within two miles of the firing trenches. The Battle of Loos, September 25 to



October 13, 1915, one of the bloodiest of the war, was fought about five miles to the north. There are fourteen British war cemeteries in and around Lens.

LILLE (near Belgian border, 217,000 inhabitants) is the fifth largest French city and the old capital of French Flanders. It was the largest French town in the possession of the Germans during the war. Lille was formerly the center for flax and cotton spinning districts (lisle thread). It contains the second largest university in France.

It was first entered by the Germans on August 28, 1914, and held until October 18, 1918, though the Allies succeeded in regaining the city for a short time in the autumn of 1914.

Because Lille was not shelled by the Allies it became the favorite resort for German officers on the western front. The Kaiser and many officers of the German high command stayed here.

In 1916 a munition dump in the southeastern quarter exploded, leaving an enormous crater.

The citadel built under Louis XIV was used as a residence for French hostages during the war. Here a number of French spies were shot by the Germans.

Ypres (north and west of Lille) was the Belgian center for British activities during the war. American troops were engaged to the south of Ypres at Mt. Kemmel (see page 72). Five miles north is the American military cemetery at Langemarck (see page 73). From Ypres to Poperinghe, eight miles west, stretches the main road over which 5,000,000 British troops marched into battle. Of these, 300,000 were killed and 1,000,000 wounded. At Poperinghe is a British cemetery containing 10,000 graves.

The Battle of Lys, April 9, 1918, in which American troops participated, was fought just south of Ypres. Germans attacking over a nine-mile front used between 30,000 and 40,000 gas shells.

ARMENTIÈRES (10 miles northwest of Lille, 28,000 people) stood for three and one-half years within two miles of the line. It was almost entirely destroyed by bombardment. It was noted for linemaking and brewing.



American Troops Entering a French Village



American Artillery in Action

Activities on the AISNE-MARNE Front

THE operations in the Aisne-Marne area, in which large numbers of American troops were engaged, covered roughly that territory within the triangle bounded by Soissons in the west, Rheims in the east, and Château-Thierry on the south. Before America's entry into the war it saw some of the most bitter fighting of the war: the first Battle of the Marne in 1914 and the desperate attacks of the French against the Chemin-des-Dames between Soissons and Rheims during 1917.

The activities of this district involving American troops fall roughly into four phases. The first of these begins with the sudden drive of the Germans toward Paris on May 27, 1918, in which the Germans broke through the French lines and advanced to Château-Thierry. The drive ended on June 5 when American troops, operating with the French, stopped the Germans at the Marne.

On June 9, the Germans began the second operation in an effort to widen the salient created by the first drive. Though American troops were engaged, their part was not important. The drive was unsuccessful.

On July 15, the Germans launched a third attack, after elaborate preparations to insure its success. They endeavored to cross the Marne and swing to the south of Paris, but the attack, though at first successful, was stopped. It was Germany's last offensive. Three days later the Allied counter-offensive began. American troops were extensively engaged and contributed much toward the success of the attack, which was significant since it marked the beginning of Allied supremacy. Thenceforth Germany was to know nothing but defeat.

First Phase

The German offensive launched against the French between Soissons and Rheims was totally unexpected and the lines of the Allies were thinly held, since it had been expected that the Germans



would attack again on the Amiens front and reserve troops had been diverted there. The Germans crossed the Aisne, the Vesle and the Ourcq, and marched rapidly toward the Marne. Two American divisions were called upon to assist the French. These were the 2nd and 3rd. On May 31 the 2nd Division was brought to Meaux and marched toward Château-Thierry. On June 1 they deployed across the Château-Thierry-Paris road, near Montreuil-aux-Lions, with the French on either side, and assisted in stopping the drive.

At the same time the 3rd Division was brought to the Marne, split up, and its elements scattered among the French. The 7th Motorized Machine Gun Battalion was the first unit to enter the actual fighting. They marched into Château-Thierry from the south while the German advance guard was entering from the north. With the French they held the town. Other units of the 3rd Division came up rapidly and took over the defense of the south bank of the Marne from Château-Thierry east. On June 6th this Division with the French stormed and took Hill 204, commanding the Marne crossing.

In the meantime, on June 6, the 2nd Division attacked on the western side of the city, advancing against bitter opposition. In six days they had captured Belleau Wood. The Division continued in the line until July 9 and in the course of intense fighting captured the strategic towns of Bouresches and Vaux. Because the Division included the 5th and 6th Marine Brigades, who were largely responsible for the success, Belleau Wood was later named the "Bois de la Brigade Marine" by the French.

Second Phase

Because the Marne salient created by the German attack of May 27 was long and narrow, thus making it extremely vulnerable to counter-attack, the Germans launched a second attack on June 9. The 1st Division had been in this sector for some time, having but recently completed its successful attack on Cantigny (see page 71). The Division was in a support position when the attack began. Though it did not actually participate in combat, its artillery assisted the French in stopping the drive.



Château-Thierry



Third Phase

A month had been spent in preparing to meet the German attack of July 15, 1918, and to launch a counter-offensive. The 3rd, 28th, and 42nd American Divisions were in the line when the attack began.

On July 15 the Germans drove south to the east of Château-Thierry in an effort to cross the Marne. The brunt of the attack fell on the 3rd Division, which held the south bank of the Marne. A single regiment of the Division repelled German forces many times stronger and contributed largely to the failure of the attack.

At the same time the 28th Division with machine gun and rifle fire repelled the Germans who were endeavoring to cross the river to the east and thus broke the backbone of the attack.

During this attack four companies of the 28th Division, who had failed to receive an order to withdraw, fought in little scattered groups along the line, in advance of the main Allied line, and were all either killed or captured.

The 26th Division was in line to the northwest of Château-Thierry, holding territory which had been captured a month earlier in the attacks of the 2nd Division. They were not engaged in the main attack, but were subjected to heavy artillery fire and suffered severe casualties.



Americans Defending the Marne

Fourth Phase

General Pétain, charged by General Foch with executing a counter-attack, selected the 1st and 2nd American Divisions to work with one French Division in launching the attack on the western face of the Marne salient. The object was to cut the German communications and thus force a withdrawal.

The attack was successful from the start. Made without warning and without artillery preparation, it took the Germans completely by surprise. In four days the 1st Division advanced eleven kilometers, captured the village of Berzy-le-Sec and the heights above Soissons. At the end of the first day the 2nd Division had advanced eight kilometers. The German line had been broken. In the words of



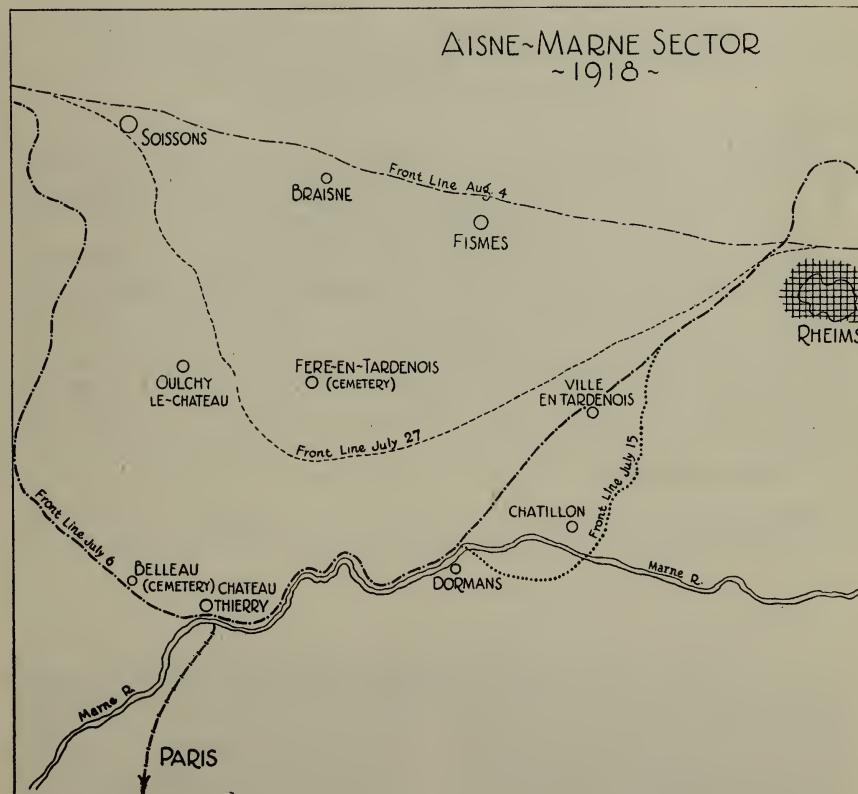
General Pershing: "Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed on the field of Soissons by our 1st and 2nd Divisions the tide of war was definitely turned in favor of the Allies."

During this attack, the 4th and 26th Divisions were in line to the south, acting as a pivot of the drive. On July 18 they captured Torcy and reached the vital Château-Thierry-Soissons road. At the same time the 3rd Division crossed the Marne and took the heights of Mont St. Père and the villages of Charteville and Jaulgonne.

On the other side of the salient, the 42nd Division had been brought down from the Champagne, and entered the line, replacing the 26th Division. On August 2, it captured the forest of Fère and crossed the Ourcq. The 3rd Division was relieved by the 32nd, and advanced in line with the 42nd.

On August 12 the 72nd Division relieved the 4th Division and the following day the 28th relieved the 32nd.

Though the first offensive of the Allies had practically ended on August 6, it was renewed on August 18 when an attack was launched between Rheims and the Oise River. The 28th and 72nd Divisions, participating in this attack, advanced against stubborn resistance and reached the plateau of the Aisne on September 6.





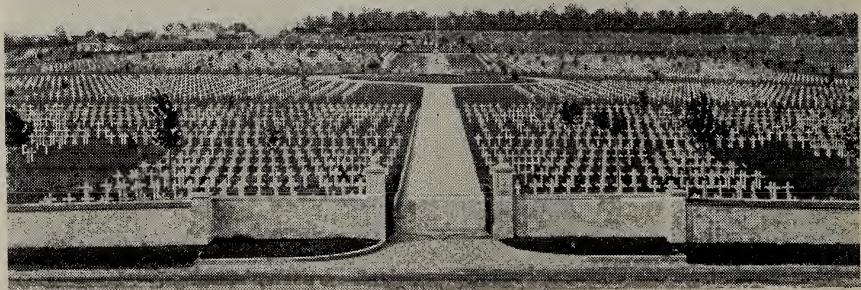
Belleau Wood Cemetery

American Military Cemeteries In the Aisne-Marne Sector

*T*wo American military cemeteries are located in the Aisne-Marne area. These are the Belleau Wood, or Aisne-Marne Cemetery, and the Oise-Aisne Cemetery.

BELLEAU WOOD CEMETERY lies six miles northwest of Château-Thierry, at the foot of the hill on which stood Belleau Wood, captured by the 2nd Division (see page 79). The cemetery contains 2,172 graves. The dead are chiefly from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions. The graves include those of 320 marines attached to the 2nd Division. The crest of the hill and the slope behind the cemetery have been acquired for the preparation of a permanent memorial.

OISE-AISNE CEMETERY, just outside the village of Fère-en-Tardenois, about fifteen miles northeast of Château-Thierry, con-



Oise-Aisne Cemetery



tains 5,929 graves. These are chiefly from the dead of the 3rd, 4th, 28th, 32nd, 42nd and 77th Divisions who fought in the vicinity and on the south bank of the Marne River.

Towns and Points of Interest in the Aisne-Marne Area

MEAUX (28 miles from Paris, 13,000 inhabitants) was occupied by the Germans for a few days in 1914 and was the point at which they were nearest to Paris. It was again threatened during 1918 and was several times shelled. It was from Meaux that the 2nd American Division marched to Château-Thierry to assist in stopping the German drive there. In 1914 the garrison of Paris, going into battle in taxicabs, assembled for the attack here.

The city contains an interesting cathedral and some old mills built on a bridge across the River Marne.

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY (59 miles from Paris, 7,700 population) is chiefly of interest to Americans as the result of the defense of the city by the 3rd American Division in June, 1918. During 1914 it was held for a few days by the Germans but was abandoned following the retreat from the Marne. On May 31 the vanguard of the German army entered the city from the north while the American troops, chiefly the 7th Machine Gun Battalion of the 3rd Division, entered from the south. There was bitter street fighting in the Rue du Maréchal Pétain and the Rue du Pont. The bridgehead held by the American troops has been replaced by a new bridge. In the square before the Hôtel de Ville stands a monument erected to the 3rd Division. There is also a war museum of interest.

The chateau on the hill to the north of the city was erected in 720 by Charles Martel. There was hand-to-hand fighting on the slopes of the hill before the chateau during July 1918.

From Château-Thierry east as far as Dormans, the south bank of the Marne River was held by the American troops, chiefly the 3rd Division, during June and July, 1918. Pontoon bridges which the Germans attempted to throw across the river can be seen from the road, many of the steel pontoons pierced by shell holes.

DORMANS (12 miles east of Château-Thierry, 2,100 population) was the point at which the Germans attempted to cross the Marne in the attack of July 15, 1918. Eight German divisions were used to force the crossing and succeeded in gaining ground on the south bank only to be thrown back by the American troops three days later. The town contains the ruins of a seventeenth century castle.

FÈRE-EN-TARDENOIS (15 miles northeast of Château-Thierry) was the center of the American attack against the Germans during the latter part of July, 1918. During the first Battle of the Aisne in 1914 it was British General Headquarters. It was captured by the Germans on May 30, 1918, and held by them until they were driven out by the Americans on July 28, 1918. During the period of German occupation it was the road and rail center for the Château-Thierry salient and the most important town in the area. To the east and south of the city are the villages of Cierges, Serenges et Nesle, Sergy and Courmont, captured by American troops of the 32nd and



Quentin Roosevelt's Grave—Near Chamery

42nd Divisions, after heavy fighting. The town was almost completely destroyed, though the remains of a fifteenth century church and old market hall are to be seen. Two miles east of the town is a thirteenth century castle.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE is three miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois, just outside the village of Chamery. The grave of Theodore Roosevelt's son, an aviator who was killed in action on July 14, lies in the center of a wheat field, on the spot where his plane fell within the German lines. He was buried by the Germans, and his grave was found by the troops of the 32nd Division advancing on Fère-en-Tardenois. It bore a sign erected by the Germans: "Roosevelt,



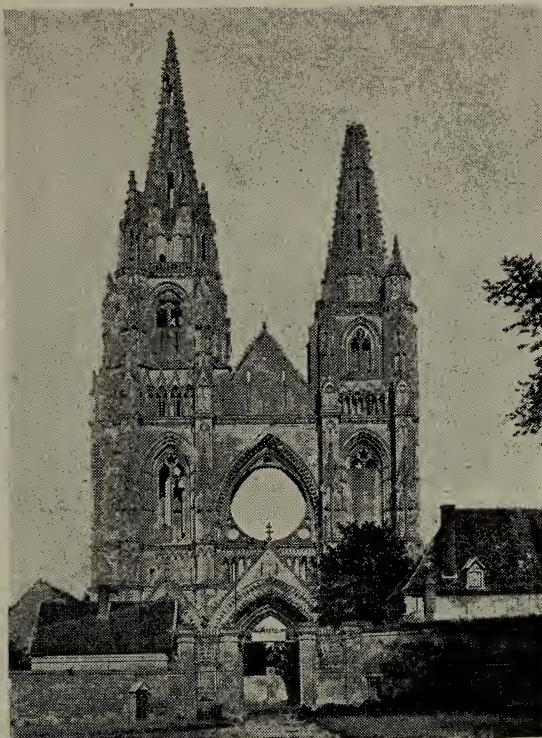
Fismes As It Is Today



American Aviator." A memorial fountain was erected in the village of Chamery by President Roosevelt, in commemoration of his son's death.

OULCHY-LE-CHÂTEAU, a village about six miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois, was almost entirely destroyed in the fighting of July 22 to 24, 1918, in which troops of the 1st and 2nd American Divisions participated. It contains the remains of an old Romanesque church within the walls of a feudal castle.

FISMES, 12 miles northeast of Fère-en-Tardenois on the River Vesle, a village of Roman origin, was captured by the 32nd Division after three days of fighting from August 2 to 5, 1918. The village was almost entirely destroyed.



Soissons Cathedral

SOISSONS (65 miles northeast of Paris on the Aisne River, 14,400 population) formed the pivot on the west in the attack of the Germans toward Paris in 1918. Its possession was bitterly contested throughout the war. It was held for a few days by the Germans in 1914 and was the center of the first Battle of the Aisne. From 1914 until 1917 the lines ran along the northern edge of the city. Some of the trenches can still be seen in the garden of the Hôtel de Ville. Relieved by the Germans' withdrawal in the Spring of 1917, it was again captured by them on May 29 and held until freed by the general retreat on August 2.

Soissons was very badly damaged by shelling during the war. Of the cathedral, similar in design to that of Amiens and one of the finest of the secondary cathedrals in France, practically only the facade remains intact.



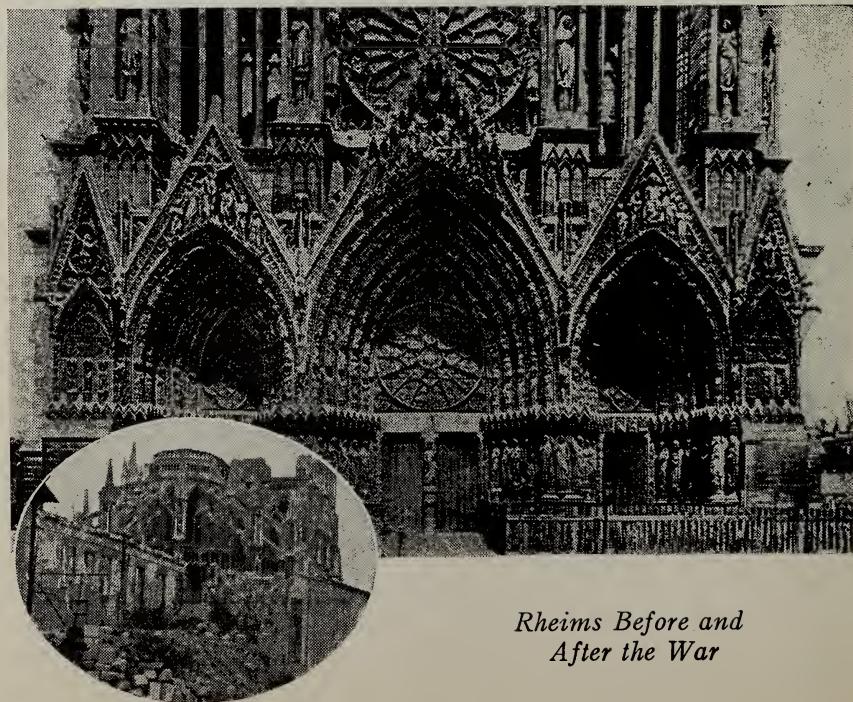
Soissons is at the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames (road of the ladies), which leads to Rheims along a ridge. Next to Verdun, this ridge saw the most intense fighting of the war. It was against the almost impregnable defenses of the Germans on the Chemin-des-Dames that General Nivelle attacked in the Spring of 1917 in the battle where the French are said to have lost 100,000 men in one day. It formed the center of the Hindenburg line.

RHEIMS (115,000 population, 107 miles from Paris), center of the champagne district and martyr city of France, is one of the oldest and most historic towns in France. It gained an imperishable reputation during the war by the successful repelling of the incessant German attacks. Rheims was at the eastern end of the Aisne-Marne salient, and it was the envelopment of the city that was the first purpose of the drive of Hindenburg in June, 1918.

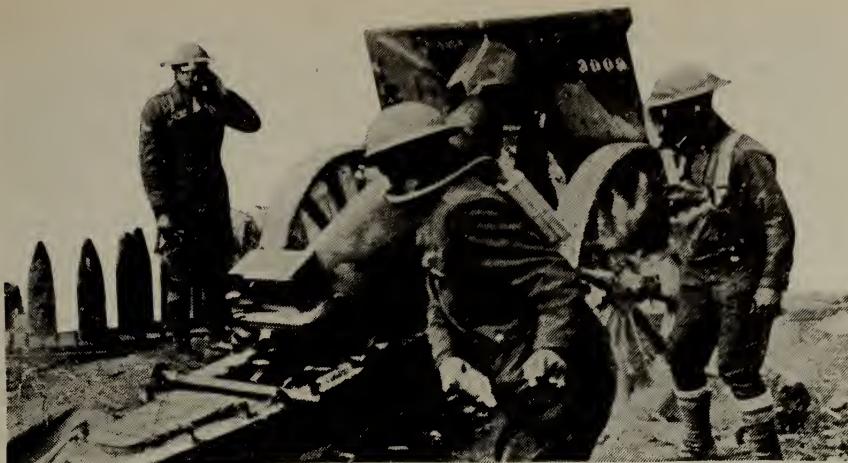
Rheims was occupied by the Germans from September 4 to 12 in 1914. During the time, it was headquarters for the Crown Prince. Following the retreat from the Marne, it remained eight miles from the lines and was subject to constant bombardment. Most of the population remained in the city, living in the Champagne cellars under-ground until Easter week, 1917, when 25,000 shells fell on the city and the civil population evacuated.

The attack of June, 1918, brought the lines within two miles of the city. Of the 13,000 houses in Rheims less than one hundred remained habitable at the end of the war. It is estimated that the damage due to shelling amounted to \$225,000,000.

The Cathedral of Rheims, chief target for the German gunners, is the second most historic church in France and one of the four greatest Gothic buildings in the world. It was the coronation church of French kings. Charles VII was crowned here under the banners of Joan of Arc. In the square before the cathedral stands a statue of Joan which miraculously escaped injury during the war.



*Rheims Before and
After the War*



American Activities in the Champagne

AST from Rheims as far as the Argonne Forest, about half way to Verdun, stretches the country known during the war as the Champagne, a rolling area of chalky soil with occasional hills and ravines. Both the Allies and the Germans had after 1914 entrenched themselves strongly in this district. The strategic value of this section of the line, stretching straight west from Rheims, was important, since by severing the line in the Champagne the Germans could have cut off Verdun.

During the Summer of 1918 the Champagne was held by General Gouraud's Fourth French Army.

When it became apparent during the early part of July that Germany was preparing for another great offensive, it was anticipated that this would strike on the Champagne in an effort to widen the Marne salient on the east, and flank Rheims. Anticipating this, General Gouraud asked for and received the assignment of the 42nd Division as a part of his army. This was desired both for the actual reinforcement which the division would give and for the psychological effect of having American troops with the French.

The Division took its place with the French on July 5. They were assigned to support trenches. On July 7 General Gouraud issued his famous order, announcing that the attack was imminent and ordering that "none shall look to the rear, none shall yield a step. Each shall have but one thought: to kill a plenty, until they have had their fill."

The attack began on the night of the fourteenth of July with one of the most intense artillery bombardments the world had ever seen. The French and American troops withdrew to the support positions and held the line. The German attack failed completely. As the result of its action in this area the 42nd Division lost a total of forty-three officers and 1,610 men.

CAPTURE OF BLANC MONT. No other American divisions participated in the Champagne sector until October, when the 2nd American Division, ranked as one of the veteran divisions of the American Army, was called upon to assist the French in the assault of the main



German lines before Somme-Py, attacking the heavily fortified stronghold of Blanc Mont. The division entered the sector on September 30, and immediately relieved a French Division. On October third the attack began, the 2nd moving forward to the assault of Blanc Mont with French Divisions on either flank. Though the losses were terrific, the attack was successful, the Division flanking Blanc Mont, capturing a part of the hill, and advancing to near St. Etienne, north of the hill.

The Germans counter-attacked with heavy losses on the following day. On October 5 the 3rd infantry battalion and the 6th Marines of the 2nd Division, in conjunction with a French regiment, rushed the strong point of Blanc Mont, and captured it without loss, thus giving the Allies possession of the hill.

On October 6 a part of the 36th Division relieved a part of the 2nd Division and carried forward the attack, capturing the village of St. Etienne. The attack continued each day, the Germans withdrawing slowly, until the village of Givry on the Aisne River had been reached on the night of October 12. The 36th remained in line here, holding the south bank of the Aisne while the Germans held the north bank until October 27, when a portion of the Division assaulted and captured Forest Farm on the north side of the river two miles east of Attigny. The division was then relieved.

In the course of the Champagne action the 2nd Division had advanced nine kilometers through some of the strongest positions on the western front. Their casualties had amounted to 5,435 in the course of seven days.

The 36th Division had advanced twenty-one kilometers, and had suffered casualties amounting to 2,710.

There are no towns or points of interest in this sector other than the battlefields themselves and the ruins of the villages over which the fighting was conducted.

The town of Attigny, about two miles east of the village of Givry, held by the 36th Division, was once a residence of the Carlovingian kings of France. It contains some architectural remains, notably the church and Hôtel de Ville, of secondary interest.



St. Mihiel Offensive

AFTER the stabilization of the French front during the Fall of 1914 the Germans were able to maintain a threatening spearhead salient, just to the east of Verdun. This was known as the St. Mihiel salient, from the town which stood at its tip. The St. Mihiel salient was created in an effort to surround Verdun, driving west from the fortress of Metz. For four years it constituted a real threat to the Allied positions, since it not only menaced Verdun but endangered the main line of the Paris-Nancy railway, one of the main sources of supplies to the Allies.

After 1914, except for periodic raids, the lines within the St. Mihiel salient were relatively quiet, the major operations being carried on farther to the west. Both the French and the Germans entrenched themselves strongly in the salient.

When American troops first began to take over French trenches for training purposes, many of them were sent into the St. Mihiel region. The chief zone of American supplies was located immediately behind this salient with G.H.Q. at Chaumont not far away.

By the end of the Summer of 1918 it was agreed among the Allied leaders that American troops would thenceforth fight as armies of their own, rather than as separate divisions assisting the French or the British. The First American Army was therefore organized, consisting of three Army Corps. The army was placed under the personal direction of General Pershing, who set up his headquarters at Digny-en-Barrois.

The first task of this newly-created army was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. For months the American staff had worked on the plans for this operation, the first great independent activity of American troops.

The concentration of troops and material began on August 30. The date set for the attack was September 12. During the days preceding the attack, vast amounts of materials and munitions were moved into the area. A network of railway lines and highways was built and an enormous strength of artillery of all sizes brought into the district.

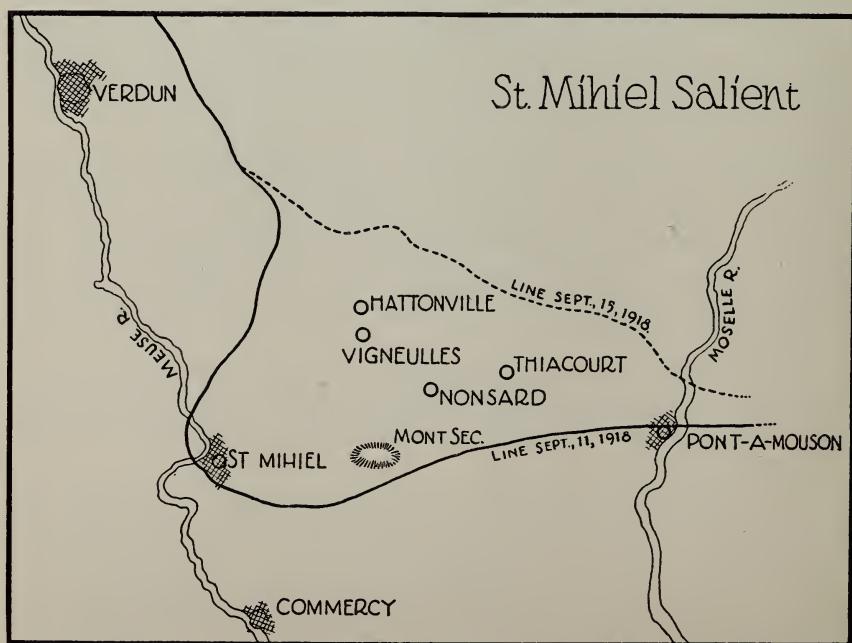


The terrain of the salient was difficult. Swinging around Verdun, the line turned south and east, running diagonally across the wooded heights to the east of the Meuse River until it struck and crossed the river just north of St. Mihiel. The line then swung east again, crossing the heights to the plain of the Woevre. In the center of this wide plain stood the single hill known as Mont Sec, which afforded the Germans the best possible observation of the entire district. Mont Sec was strongly fortified and threatened any advance into the salient from the south. The total length of the line around the salient was about forty miles, with a width of approximately twenty miles. It contained roughly 150 square miles of territory.

The reduction of the salient would accomplish two things. It would relieve the pressure against Verdun and the threat against the Nancy-Paris railway, and it would in turn menace the German support line between Metz and Sedan, making possible a general allied offensive along the entire front.

The plan of the attack was simple. It involved two separate attacks, one on the western and one on the southern flank of the salient. The attacks were to meet in the center, insuring either the complete withdrawal or capture of the German troops within the two sides. The hinges of the salient were to stand fast.

On the night of September 12 everything was ready. American troops were in line about the salient as follows: on the southern face, west to east, 82nd, 90th, 5th and 2nd Divisions, constituting the First Corps; the 98th, 42nd and 1st Divisions, making up the 4th Corps; about the point of the salient three divisions of French troops and on the western flank the 26th and 4th American Divisions assisted by the 15th French Division, making up the Fifth Corps.





The Advance Toward St. Mihiel

The 1st Division was to form the marching flank on the south side of the salient, with divisions to the right moving forward in liaison with the 1st. The 26th Division was to form the marching flank on the western side of the salient, with the 26th and the 1st to join in the center of the salient and advance together until all the objectives had been reached.

The divisions on the south side were to begin their attack at five o'clock on the morning of the twelfth of September. The divisions on the west were to begin at eight o'clock.

In addition to an enormous concentration of men and artillery for the attack, General Pershing had units of the French and British flying corps which gave him the largest assembly of aviation ever engaged in one operation.

For the St. Mihiel offensive General Pershing commanded approximately 500,000 men, of whom 70,000 were French. Opposed to them were approximately 75,000 German troops, none of whom were from combat divisions. For the first time the Allies possessed an overwhelming preponderance of resources for the execution of an attack.

The attack worked like clockwork. Every maneuver was executed according to schedule. Four hours before the infantry jump-off, the artillery began. It was one of the heaviest bombardments of the war and almost completely silenced German resistance. Except for local opposition, the troops moved forward steadily. Mont Sec was surrounded, and at the end of the first day all the objectives for that day had been reached. During the first night of the attack a detachment of cavalry was sent forward to cut the German railway leading out of the salient and thus prevent withdrawal of troops. The cavalry failed and the 1st Division advanced to execute the maneuver. They succeeded, and by dawn of September 13 patrols from the 1st Division met patrols from the 26th Division advancing from the opposite side of the salient in Vigneulles. The salient had been wiped out and the Americans faced northeast and advanced against the retreating Germans. By the night of the fifteenth the line extended straight across the mouth of the salient. In the course of the attack



Troops Advancing Under Fire

16,000 enemy prisoners, large quantities of stores and munitions, and hundreds of pieces of artillery had been captured.

The 82nd Division, forming the right pivot of the attack, advanced to the west bank of the Moselle River and with units on both banks met stubborn resistance. Its casualties amounted to 1,200.

The 90th Division, next in line, advanced on schedule and captured the famous Bois-le-Prêtre, the village of Villers-sous-Preney, and other strong positions. The division lost approximately 900 men. The 5th Division, holding a narrow front, had casualties amounting to 1,563.

The 2nd Division, forming the left flank of the First Corps, captured the village of Thiaucourt, a strategic point in the salient, and the villages of Jaulny and Xammes. It suffered very few casualties and captured 3,300 prisoners.

The 89th Division assisted in the capture of Thiaucourt on the right and Essey on the left, with small losses.

The 42nd Division captured the towns of Essey, Pannes and Lamarch, advancing nineteen kilometers in twenty-nine hours.

The 1st Division captured the important village of Nonsard, in addition to executing the difficult maneuver of cutting the German railway leading out of the sector. They also captured Vigneulles.

On the western flank of the salient the 26th Division advanced against difficult territory and stubborn resistance, capturing the hill of Les Eparges and occupying the towns of St. Remy and Donmartin. In order to make liaison with the 1st Division in the morning, it sent a regiment through the forest at night, against stiff resistance, meeting the patrols of the 1st Division at seven o'clock the following morning.

During the operations four divisions which were not called upon had been held in reserve. These were the 33rd, the 80th, the 35th and the 90th.



Towns and Points of Interest in the Area

ST. MIHIEL (9,604 population), on the River Meuse, stood at the head of the St. Mihiel salient and was the most important town in the salient. It was first captured in September, 1914, the Germans holding the town and a bridgehead across the River Meuse. The bridge was blown up during the war. The town was named from a Benedictine abbey founded in 709. It contains a few interesting buildings.

Just north of St. Mihiel on the road to Verdun are seven huge limestone cliffs, seventy feet high, projecting from the river bank. One of these contains a grotto with a large stone figure of Christ. A German cemetery nearby contains the graves of 6,000 soldiers.

THIAUCOURT (1,064 inhabitants), northeast of St. Mihiel, is the largest town on the interior of the salient. The American military cemetery for the area is close to the town. Just north of it is a lake two and one-half miles long which was part of No Man's Land following the St. Mihiel offensive.

PONT-À-MOUSSON (14,009 inhabitants) is at the eastern extremity of the St. Mihiel salient, about three miles from the line. It was captured by the Germans in 1914 but was afterwards regained by the French. It is located on the Moselle River and is the birthplace of Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI of England. Northwest of Pont-à-Mousson is the Bois-le-Prêtre, scene of bitter fighting during 1915.

COMMERCY (8,800 inhabitants), an industrial town which formed the base of operations for the St. Mihiel salient, is located about six miles from the town of St. Mihiel. It contains an eighteenth century chateau which was occupied by King Stanislas of Poland, and which is now used as a barracks.



The Retirement from St. Mihiel



HATTON-CHATEL, northeast of St. Mihiel, in the center of the salient, contains a church and other buildings of architectural interest. The very fine altar screen of the church was carried away by the Germans during the war. It was at the village of Vigneuelles nearby that the patrols from the 1st and 26th American Divisions met twenty-four hours after the beginning of the attack at St. Mihiel, thus ending the existence of the salient.

American Military Cemetery

The only American military cemetery in the St. Mihiel area is located at Thiaucourt, 18 miles southwest of Metz. It is officially known as the St. Mihiel cemetery. It contains the graves of 4,137 soldiers. Most of these were members of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 42nd, 82nd, 89th and 90th Divisions engaged in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. It also contains the graves of soldiers from the 7th, 26th, 37th, 78th and 92nd Divisions who saw service in the area before the St. Mihiel operation.



St. Mihiel Cemetery Near Thiaucourt



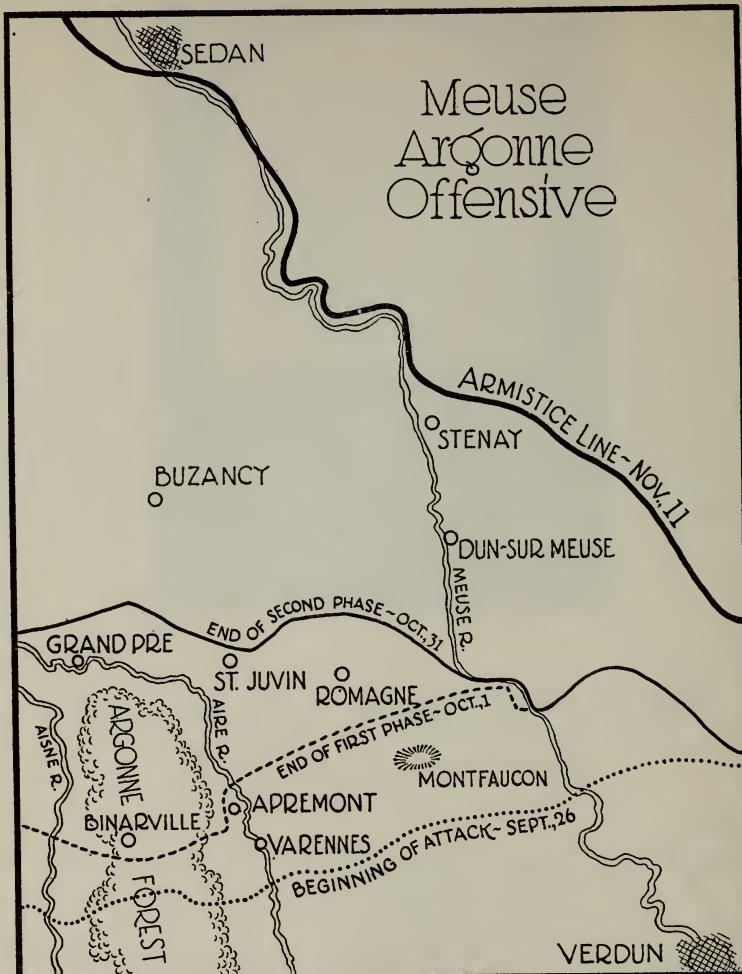
Meuse-Argonne Offensive and the End of the War

THE American operation in ironing out the St. Mihiel salient was conducted primarily as a preliminary maneuver preceding a general Allied offensive conducted over the entire western front. The plan for the general offensive, designed to drive the Germans out of France and end the war before the winter put an end to operations, had been worked out between Marshal Foch and the Allied commanders on September 2. The part the American forces were to play in this was the breaking of the German line between Verdun and the Argonne forest to the west.

The strategic importance of this section of the front, extending roughly from Verdun halfway to Rheims, was very great. Some thirty miles behind the line in the Argonne lay Sedan, junction for an east and west railway line, over which the bulk of German supplies into northern France were transported. To threaten or sever this railway line meant the withdrawal of German troops from northern France.

The German high command was aware of the necessity of preventing a break in their line in the neighborhood of the Argonne and had consequently fortified and entrenched the area until it was considered almost impregnable. The successive lines of defense were approximately ten miles deep. Mazes of barbed wire entanglements, row on row of trenches, and machine gun posts placed at every possible location, confronted the allies in this sector.

In addition to the artificial defenses which had been constructed in the area, the character of the ground itself made the Argonne extremely difficult to attack. Through Verdun on the east ran the Meuse River, diagonally northwest. West from the Meuse stretched



a territory of steep and frequently wooded hills, in the center of which was the height of Montfaucon, from which it is said the Crown Prince watched the repulse of his troops at Verdun in 1916. The territory sloped off to the west into the valley of the Aire River. On the west of the Aire began the Forest of the Argonne, closely wooded, filled with tangled underbrush, marshes, narrow ravines and steep slopes. The Forest of the Argonne was the vital area. If the Germans could hold it, they could hold the entire line. If they lost it, they lost France.

It was considered so impregnable that in the plan of campaign worked out by General Pershing and the Allied leaders, no effort was to be made to force the Germans out of the forest. The center of the attack was to be to the east of the forest, while on the west in the plains of the Champagne the French Fourth Army under General Gouraud was to conduct a similar attack. The lines advancing on either side of the forest would create a narrow salient out of which the Germans would be forced to retire.

This was the general scheme of the campaign, which was to be launched on September 26. The greatest secrecy was maintained in the preparations for the attack. Supplies and troops were moved into



the area only at night, beginning on September 13. Successful ruses were carried on to the east of Verdun to distract the attention of the enemy. A screen of French troops was maintained along the front to shield the presence of American units from the Germans.

The Meuse-Argonne offensive, the last battle of the war and the greatest in which American troops had ever been engaged, though in reality all part of one general offensive, falls roughly into three divisions. The first of these, lasting from September 25 until October 3, was the initial attack in which the outer defenses of the German line were broken through. There followed a short period of adjustment between the first and second phase. The second portion of the campaign, lasting from October 4 to 31, was a period of attrition, of intense fighting in which ground was gained foot by foot at enormous cost to both sides. The third period, from November 1 to 11, covered the final breaking of the German line and the increasingly precipitate retreat of the German armies from France. It ended with the end of the war.

The width of the front from the Argonne forest to the Meuse River is approximately fifteen miles. During the operation General Pershing had under his command 630,000 American troops and 138,000 French, who were opposed by 607,000 Germans. He also had the most tremendous concentration of artillery ever known and was assisted by a fleet of 821 airplanes and 189 small tanks.

At the opening of the attack, divisions were in line from the Meuse westward as follows: the 33rd, 80th, 4th, 79th, 37th, 91st, 35th, 28th, 77th, and 92nd. The 93rd joined the French on the western side of the Argonne forest. The 77th was the only division which operated entirely within the forest. On the east the 33rd had the river on its right and was to swing on its right flank until it faced the river, when the advance to the north would be taken up by the next division.

The attack opened at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of September 26, after three hours of the most violent artillery fire. For two days, slow but steady progress was made. By the night of the twenty-eighth, a maximum penetration of about seven miles had been made and the villages of Baulny, Epinonville, Septsarges and Dannevoux captured. The chief resistance was being found in the forest and in the valley of the Aire. Frequent counter attacks were being launched against the 28th and 35th Divisions, advancing up the valley of the Aire, after the capture of Varennes, Cheppy, Baulny and Charpentry.

One of the chief incidents of the first phase of the battle was the capture of the dominating height of Montfaucon by the 79th Division. The capture was effected by the infantry creeping up the steep sides of the hill while the artillery pounded the crest. The capture was made within five hours on the morning of September 27.

On the night of September 29 the 37th Division was relieved by the 32nd and the 69th by the 3rd. The following night the 1st Division relieved the 35th. By the night of the thirtieth, the advance had been practically stopped. It was impossible to proceed without an adjustment of the lines. It was also necessary to construct roads and railways over the broad belt of destruction left by the battle, in order that supplies, munitions and artillery might be brought up to the infantry.



German Observation Post on Montfaucon

It was during this period of waiting, from October 1 to 4, that the incident occurred which has become renowned as the story of the Lost Battalion. It occurred about one mile east of Binarville, on the western edge of the Argonne forest, where the 77th Division held a strong position. Major Whittlesey, commanding six companies of the 308th Infantry, found a gap in the lines at the bottom of a deep ravine. He advanced down the ravine about 1000 yards, where he was stopped by machine gun fire. The troops to either side of him could not advance, and the Germans, filtering in behind, cut him off entirely. For five days the battalion held a pocket in the forest, constantly fighting off the German attacks. Those of the battalion who did not die from machine gun fire or from exhaustion or madness were rescued on the night of October 7, during the second phase of the battle, by their comrades who succeeded in advancing to the position.

During the interval between the first and second phase of the battle, the Germans had taken advantage of the respite to bring up reserves and to plant a machine gun on every possible vantage point. Their line was now stronger than before.

A general assault over the entire front began the opening of the second phase of the battle on the morning of October 4. There followed until the end of October the most desperate fighting, in which ground was gained foot by foot. The possession of each vantage point was contested bitterly by the Germans. By the end of the first day, slight advances had been made at several points on the line, particularly in front of the 1st Division advancing up the Aire valley. In the Argonne forest practically no progress at all had been made.

While a general attack was going on to the west of the Meuse River, a similar effort was being made to the east of the river, where German artillery, entrenched on the heights, had been in a position to enfilade the troops advancing across the stream. During the first few days the villages of Exermont, Cierges, and Gesnes were captured.

By the capture of Chatel Chehéry on the edge of the Argonne forest by the 28th Division, after a gallant attack on October 7, a retreat was forced in the forest which enabled the 77th Division to



advance. It was at this time that the Lost Battalion was rescued. This advance assured the ultimate retreat of the Germans from the forest.

Though the fighting of the second phase of the battle was constant, a number of incidents were of outstanding importance. One of these was the crossing of the Meuse River by the 33rd Division on the night of the 7th of October. During the night four bridges were built across the river and on the morning of the 8th the infantry of the 33rd and 29th Divisions crossed the river under cover of artillery fire and stormed and captured the heavily fortified heights on the east bank.

On the same day the 77th Division succeeded in making a decisive advance in the Argonne forest. This precipitated the German retirement from the forest in the next few days.

On October 10 a patrol from the 80th Division succeeded in entering Cunel and there surprised and captured two German battalion staffs consisting of thirty officers and sixty men. They were not able to hold the town, however, which was finally taken by storm several days later.

On October 10 the 82nd and 77th Divisions succeeded in pushing their advance through the Argonne forest and by nightfall had reached the Grand-Pré gap, thus practically clearing the forest and establishing liaison with the French Fourth Army to the west.

It was at this time that the gradual extension of the front made necessary the creation of the Second American Army, which was put under the command of General Bullard and occupied west of Verdun the territory formerly covered by the St. Mihiel salient. The First American Army continued to carry on the operations in the Argonne region under the command of General Liggett, with General Pershing directing the activities of both armies.



Throwing Hand Grenades in Advance Through Argonne Forest



Between October 11 and 25 only slight progress was made on the entire front. Further successes had been made east of the Meuse but only local advances, at tremendous sacrifice, had been possible west of the river.

On the morning of October 14, a general attack was begun which failed generally to break through the German line but resulted in the capture of the village of Cunel and the town of Romagne by the 32nd Division.

During this period the 42nd Division had been brought into the line and on October 16 had succeeded in seizing the important Côte de Chatillon.

On October 16 the 90th Division relieved the 5th, and a few days later the 26th relieved the 18th.

On October 25 the important town of Grand-Pré was captured by the 78th Division, which had relieved the 77th.

The second phase of the Argonne offensive ended on October 31. For a month an army of almost a million men had fought desperately, gaining ground foot by foot. According to General Pershing: "The demands of incessant battle which had been maintained day by day for more than a month had compelled our divisions to fight to the limit of their capacity. Combat troops were held in the line and pushed to the attack until deemed incapable of further effort because of casualties and exhaustion; artillery once engaged was seldom withdrawn and many batteries fought until practically all the animals were casualties and the guns were towed out of line by motor trucks. The American soldier had shown unrivaled fortitude in this continuous fighting during most inclement weather and under many disadvantages of position. Through experience the army had developed into a powerful, smooth-running machine and there was supreme confidence in our ability to carry through the task successfully."

During the month of October, important events had been happening in other sectors. The Belgians and British had been successful farther north. The French had driven forward in the Champagne and



Heavy Artillery Bombarding German Positions



Captured German Gun

before Soissons. Turkey and Austria sued for peace and Germany stood alone. It was generally felt that a withdrawal would be made from France as speedily as possible.

This was the situation on November 1, when the third and last phase of the Argonne offensive began.

On November 1 the divisions in line to the west of the Meuse were the 5th, 90th, 98th, 2nd, 80th, 77th, 78th. To the east of the river the 26th and 79th Divisions were in line.

The attack opened with the most intense artillery barrage ever known. For an hour after the infantry advance, strong resistance was offered. This suddenly weakened and it was discovered that the Germans were retreating along the entire front. By the evening of the first day of the attack a deep advance had been made and the last defensive line of the Germans was completely broken. The center of the attack on the first day had been made by the 2nd Division, which had advanced five miles. A similar deep advance was made on the second day. On the third day the 5th and 90th Divisions crossed the Meuse River at Dun-sur-Meuse.

One of the unique incidents of the attack occurred on the night of November 3, when the 3rd infantry advanced through a forest, capturing German rear guard troops asleep at their posts and before dawn establishing a line far in advance of the main line.

So rapid was the advance during the first three days that artillery and supply wagons could not keep up with the troops. The inadequate roads were crowded with the advancing supply columns, so that the 1st and 42nd Divisions advancing as support troops behind the main line were forced to march in the fields.

On November 4 the line straightened out along its face and swung to the east and the River Meuse, including the town of Laneuveville, opposite Stenay. The following day another deep advance was made in the center of the line.

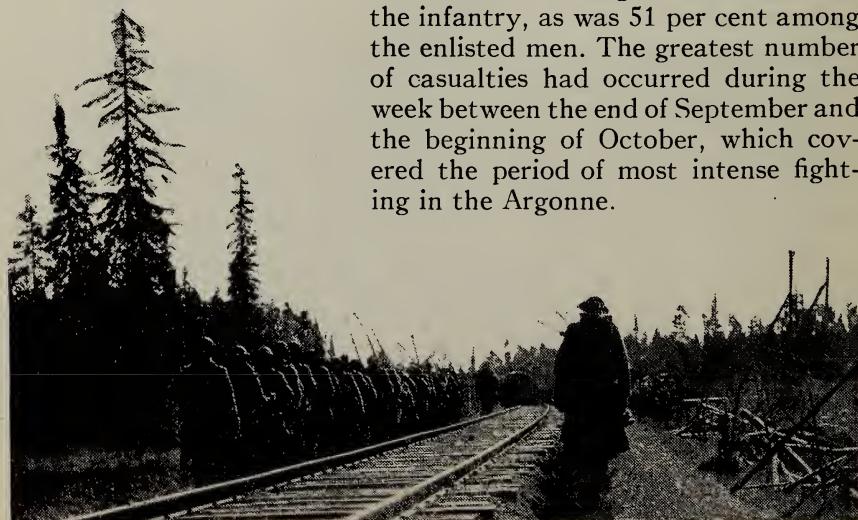


The important city of Sedan was now the objective of the advancing army. On the afternoon of November 6, the 1st Division was ordered to march to Sedan. The march, one of the most memorable and dramatic of the war, began immediately and continued for thirty hours. At the end, the division was just outside the city of Sedan. In the course of the march Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, though wounded, marched twelve miles with his men, when the automobile in which he had been riding could not proceed.

With the march to Sedan the advance on the west side of the river was finished and an advance was begun on the east side. This was carried on desperately with decisive gains chiefly by the 79th, 32nd, 26th, 5th, 90th and 89th Divisions, until stopped by the signing of the Armistice on November 11.

There followed a month in which the American troops followed the Germans out of France and took up their locations along the Rhine. These troops constituted the Third American Army under General Dickman, and consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 32nd, 3rd, 4th, 42nd, 89th, 90th, 33rd, 5th, 7th and 79th Divisions.

Advancing Toward the Rhine



Summary of the War

During the period of American hostilities in France, battle casualties had amounted to 260,496, of which 50,280 were battle deaths. Eighty per cent of the casualties among the officers was in the infantry, as was 51 per cent among the enlisted men. The greatest number of casualties had occurred during the week between the end of September and the beginning of October, which covered the period of most intense fighting in the Argonne.



American Military Cemetery in the Argonne Section

The greatest American military cemetery in France and one of the largest military cemeteries in Europe is located just outside Romagne, about twenty miles northwest of Verdun, in the area which saw the hardest fighting of the Argonne offensive. It is officially known as the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and contains 14,045 graves. Most of the soldiers buried in this cemetery were killed during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, though some died during the participation with the French in the attacks of the Champagne before Blanc Mont. They represent every combat division of the American Expeditionary Force.



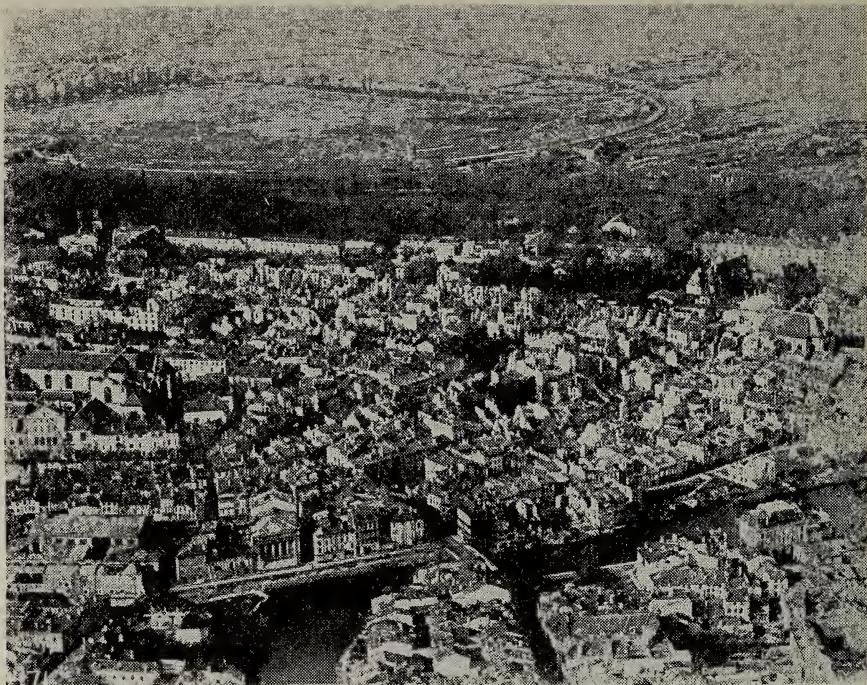
*Meuse-Argonne Cemetery—Romagne
Photographed by American Red Cross*

Towns and Points of Interest in the Meuse-Argonne Area

VERDUN (21,000 inhabitants), the key to the German invasion of France, occasioning the most bloody and intense contests of the war, was at the eastern end of the line on which the Meuse-Argonne offensive began.

By the capture of Verdun the eastern road to Paris would have been opened to the Germans. The town was almost surrounded in August and September, 1914, though after the retreat from the Marne, in which Verdun formed the pivot, the lines were about eight miles from the city, swinging around a group of hills which had been heavily fortified since 1870.

The contest known as the Battle of Verdun began on February 21, 1916. For about a year the flower of the German army was hurled against the defenses around the city while the whole region was flooded with heavy artillery bombardment. It has been estimated that 300,000 German troops were sacrificed in this battle. It was at this time that the expression which became the watchword of the Allies during the dark days of 1916 and 1917 grew up: "They shall not pass." The defense of Verdun under General Pétain has become one of the epics of military history.



City of Verdun from an Airplane

During the Winter of 1916-1917 and the Summer of 1917, the French regained the ground lost before Verdun in the German attack. The wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient relieved the pressure of Verdun and it was definitely removed from the battle zone by the operations of the Meuse-Argonne in September, October and November, 1918.

The city of Verdun, adopted by the city of London, has been almost entirely rebuilt since the war. The cathedral, which is a combination of Rhenish and Romanesque architecture, although badly damaged, is being restored.

The citadel, now used as a military barracks, was the chief target for German heavy artillery during the war. It stands on a height above the town. The statue by Rodin in the outer court of the citadel, commemorating the defense of the city during the war, is of interest.

To the north of the city are the fortresses of Vaux and Douaumont, which should be visited. Near Douaumont, adjoining a French cemetery, is now being erected a permanent memorial to the dead of all the Allied nations.

The Bayonet Trench, where a company of French soldiers were buried by the explosion of a shell as they stood with bayonets raised, is nearby. The cement canopy for the trench in the form of a double cross was the gift of an American.

Stretching south from Verdun as far as Bar-le-Duc (see page 59), is the Sacred Way, the highway over which the incessant stream of troops, munitions and supplies flowed into the city and the wounded were brought out. During the height of the German offensive, 1,700 motor trucks passed each way over the road daily. Thirteen battalions kept the highway in constant repair, the road being under continual shell fire.



ROMAGNE. The village was almost entirely destroyed during the Argonne offensive. The Meuse-Argonne cemetery is about 300 yards from the village; on the opposite side is a German cemetery.

MONTFAUCON. Now completely destroyed, Montfaucon was once an old market town, thought to have been founded before the ninth century. During the early days of the war, it was headquarters for the Crown Prince, who later viewed the attacks of his troops from the height. Throughout the war an elaborate observation post was maintained on the hill. It was captured by American troops (see page 97) on September 27, 1918, and thereafter became an American observation post.

In the medieval wars between England and France, 18,000 Normans were said to have been slaughtered in a battle at the foot of the hill. In the seventeenth century the town was completely burned during a war.

VARENNES, on the River Aire, was almost entirely destroyed. After the occupation by the Germans in 1914, it was heavily fortified. It was released on September 26 in a brilliant charge of American troops.

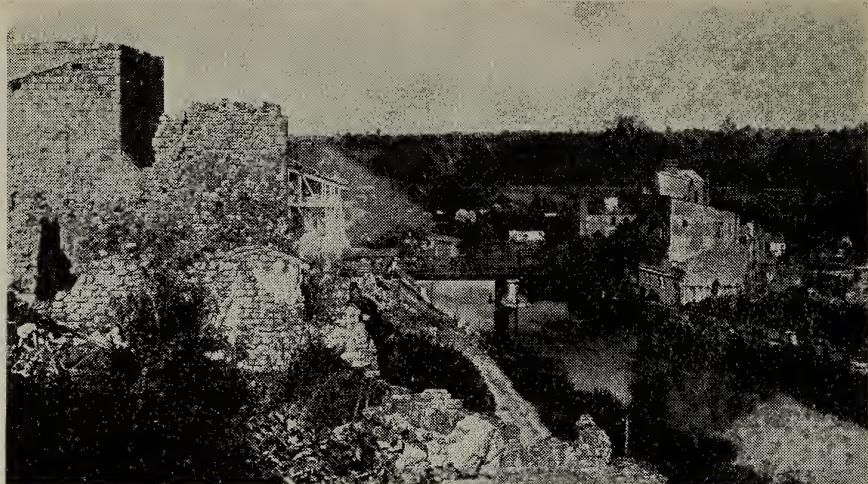
Varennes is notable on account of the arrest here in 1791 of Louis XVI, who was attempting to escape from France.

A short distance from Varennes is Cheppy, which formerly contained an interesting church now entirely destroyed. The town was captured by the Americans on September 26.

GRAND-PRE, on the River Aire, is one of the oldest towns of northern France. It lies in a defile near the end of the Argonne forest. The capture of the city by the American troops (see page 99) insured the evacuation of the forest. During the years 1914 to 1918, extensive German camps and stores were located at Grand-Pré. North of the



Church of Romagne After Bombardment



Ruins of Varennes

village is a chateau in the style of Louis XIII. The church, badly damaged, is of interest.

BUZANCY, northeast of Grand-Pré, was formerly a fortified town. It was held by the Germans from 1914 to 1918, when it was captured on November 2 by American troops. The village contains what is known as the Mosque of Mohammed, said to have been built by a Crusader on his return from the Holy Land as a pledge for having been released from prison by the Mohammedans.

ST. JUVIN, just east of Grand-Pré, was captured by American troops on October 15, after five days' effort to enter the city. The possession was gained inch by inch in some of the fiercest fighting of the Argonne battle.

The church, now in ruins, is one of the most interesting fortified churches of northern France. It was built in the seventeenth century to withstand siege, and on the inside are a well and an oven.

In the woods nearby is the Fountain of St. Juvin, which is believed by the peasants of the neighborhood to have the miraculous power of curing pigs of all manner of ailments.

VAUQUOIS, near the River Aire on the jump-off line at the beginning of the Argonne offensive, is now entirely destroyed. The former village saw some of the hardest fighting of the sector before 1918. The site of the former village is now a series of shell holes and mine craters.

BAYONVILLE, partially destroyed by bombardment. This village contains a sixteenth century church of secondary interest.

STENAY (4,200 inhabitants), on the right bank of the Meuse, contains an eighteenth century church of interest. Stenay was captured by American troops on the morning of Armistice Day.

VILLEFRANCHE, originally designed as a fortress by Francis I, is south of Stenay. It was from this region that on November 11 American troops began bombarding the line of the Metz-Mezières railway, eight miles northeast, with long-range guns.

SEDAN (19,000 inhabitants) was the farthest point of the American drive toward Germany when the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. The outskirts of the city were in the hands of the Allied troops, while the Germans held the rest of the town. For the greater

part of the war it was far behind the lines and was only slightly damaged by bombardment. It stands on the east bank of the Meuse River.

Sedan is normally a cloth-working town and a military base. It was here that on September 1, 1870, an entire army of French soldiers consisting of 87,000 men under Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by Napoleon III, surrendered to the Russian troops, after heroic efforts of the French cavalry to relieve the city had failed. Napoleon III watched the battle from the citadel to the east of the city, which contains portions of a fifteenth century castle.



**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HISTORY FILE
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY**



First Caucus of The American Legion, Paris, France, March, 1919

A Short History of The American Legion

By Eben Putnam, National Historian

THE AMERICAN LEGION was formed in Paris, March 15, 1919, by delegates from all branches of the service in the A.E.F., at what is known as the "Paris Caucus." A tentative organization was effected; the name, The American Legion, adopted; and temporary officers were elected. The men who served as chairmen of the Paris and of the later "St. Louis Caucus" and of the organization until the Minneapolis convention, Bennett C. Clark, Milton J. Foreman, Henry D. Lindsley, have been recognized by the Legion by being named as "Past National Commanders."

A movement to the same end, commenced in the United States, was held in abeyance until union might be made with the Paris committee.

At Paris a thousand delegates had assembled. The executive committee appointed at that time took up the matter of organization in the United States, sending or appointing representatives to carry out the plans of the Paris Caucus and to bring about the choice of delegates for a meeting at St. Louis to be representative of the entire military forces of the nation.

The St. Louis Caucus, held May 8–10, 1919, was called to order by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who declined a unanimous election as chairman, whereupon Henry D. Lindsley of Texas was elected. The anticipated period of industrial unrest was at hand; radical agitation had reached proportions unprecedented in America. The attention of the whole country was focused upon the infant American Legion. The caucus placed the Legion unmistakably on record as a great patriotic



organization opposed to radicalism in any form. A tentative constitution was adopted outlining the Legion's aims and a permanent organization was effected.

An executive committee was elected which delegated powers to a sub-committee of seventeen who consolidated with the A.E.F. executive committee, forming the "Joint Committee of Thirty-four." At temporary national headquarters in New York City, a working committee of five met daily to deal with the varied problems of the rapidly growing society. This working committee was composed of the following men: Henry D. Lindsley of Texas, chairman; Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, vice-chairman; Eric Fisher Wood of Pennsylvania, secretary; Richard Derby of New York; Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania. George A. White of Oregon was appointed editor of "The American Legion Weekly," the official organ of the Legion, since become The American Legion Monthly, and which is received by every member of the Legion. Relief work and Americanization were the principal activities.

A national charter was granted by Congress, September 16, 1919. The charter convention was held in Minneapolis, November 10-12. The convention approved the acts of the temporary organization and adopted a permanent constitution. Franklin D'Olier was elected National Commander. Lemuel Bolles became National Adjutant. Permanent headquarters were established at Indianapolis.

The D'Olier administration marked a period of intensive development of the Legion's administrative machinery. An organization of service workers, extending from the National Service Bureau and State Service Bureaus to the workers in every Legion Post, was perfected to assist the demobilized veterans concerned with war risk insurance, re-employment, compensation for disabilities, hospital treatment, vocational training, etc. A legislative bureau was established at Washington, and committees were appointed to study specific problems.

The second annual convention was held in Cleveland, September 27-29, 1920. The clause in the Legion's constitution restricting political activities by the organization was maintained and a crisis safely passed. The Legion's stand on the adjusted compensation measure, approved the year before, was



General Pershing and Marshal Foch Arriving in Kansas City for the Third Annual Convention, October 31, 1921



reaffirmed. Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., of Ohio, was elected National Commander. Immediately after adjournment of the convention, a conference was held in Washington to consider the plight of disabled veterans resulting from the unwieldy machinery established by law and regulation. Out of this conference came the Legion's plan for organization of the various government bureaus into a single agency. Congress accepted the Legion's plan, and enacted the Sweet Bill, approved August 9, 1921, which committed the work of hospitalization and rehabilitation to a newly created body, the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, which through the efforts of the Legion has been decentralized into fourteen regional offices and in other ways rendered more practicable and serviceable. The interests of disabled veterans will ever be guarded by the Legion, which never ceases its efforts to see that the intent of Congress and of the nation is carried out.



President and Mrs. Coolidge at the 1925 Convention

The year 1921 was notable for an intensive Americanization campaign carried on by the Legion to combat the maturing plans of the radical agitators, and to expose foreign propaganda.

In the Spring of 1921, the French government invited a party of representative Americans to visit the battlefields of France. The American Legion was asked to organize the pilgrimage. That remarkable mission left a deep impression upon the veterans of Europe, as well as upon our own delegates. It resulted in the principal veterans' societies in France uniting as the Legion Française. British veterans' societies have also united, forming the British Legion. This movement also was the genesis of the Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants, or "FIDAC," as it is commonly called, which is developing into a powerful force for international agreement and the prevention of future wars.

Galbraith's tragic death in an automobile accident, June 9, 1921, at Indianapolis, deprived the Legion and the nation of a great personality. He was succeeded by former Vice-Commander John G. Emery of Michigan.



The third annual convention was held in Kansas City, October 31-November 2, 1921. Upon that occasion, the Legion entertained a group of the most famous military men in modern history, including Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Admiral Beatty, General Diaz and Lieutenant-General Baron Jacques. Mr. Coolidge, then vice-president, represented President Harding. The occasion drew more than 125,000 visitors to Kansas City. Hanford MacNider of Iowa, now assistant secretary of war, was elected National Commander. The Legion's stand on the adjusted compensation measure was reaffirmed without a dissenting vote. During the ensuing year a strenuous fight on this measure was waged in Congress. Enormous pressure was brought to bear against it. Although passed by Congress, the bill was vetoed by the president, September 19.

Notwithstanding the fate of the adjusted compensation bill, the achievements of the Legion in the legislative field during this period were remarkable. Appropriations made for the disabled totaled \$882,381,954; the operations of the immigration act were extended to June 30, 1924; the program for building permanent hospitals was advanced materially and additional legislation secured to improve the government's service to the disabled.

During the Spring of 1922, the Legion, by a carefully organized campaign, obtained employment for more than 400,000 veterans.

The fourth annual convention was held in New Orleans, October 16 to 20, 1922. Alvin Owsley of Texas was elected National Commander. He stressed as the present objectives of the Legion—Hospitalization, Rehabilitation, Adjusted Compensation and Americanism. During the meeting of the convention, the annual convention of the "Fidac" was also held in New Orleans, the foreign delegates being guests of the city and Legion.

The Legion undertook a clean-up campaign to adjudicate claims for compensation. Practically all claims have been adjudicated except those which present technical difficulties. The Legion in procuring settlement for claimants against the Veterans' Bureau has to date performed an incalculable service for the country's disabled veterans.

Insistence on the part of the Legion stimulated and strengthened the government's attempt to obtain restitution of illegal gains by war profiteers. Also by its endeavor to exclude non-assimilable races from the country and its demand that immigration to this country be restricted within reasonable and patriotic limits, the Legion paved the way for a better and more homogenous citizenship in the future.

Congress was urged to enact a law providing for the erection of a National Archives Building, a proper depository for all government archives, including those of the World War. This objective was named at each successive convention and with the result that Congress in 1926 did authorize the purchase of a site and the erection of a building, the culmination of a struggle by historical societies and other interests over a third of a century, but its success may justly be claimed for the Legion.

The fifth annual convention was held at San Francisco, October 15-19, 1923. John R. Quinn of California was elected National Commander. Constructive recommendations were adopted, seeking the welfare of those who sacrificed health and strength in their country's service and calling for changes in existing legislation as well as in the administration of affairs of the Veterans' Bureau. The National Re-



*The Drum Majors Always
Command Attention During
an American Legion
Convention*

habilitation Committee of the Legion received renewed support. The Legion's stand on adjusted compensation was unanimously reaffirmed.

The activities of the Legion's National Americanism Commission were extended by the establishment of a Bureau of Community Welfare to continue the work already begun, and this work showed such results that at the Philadelphia convention of 1926, it was made the most important objective of the Legion for the current year.

At San Francisco the Legion declared in unmistakable terms that it believed it inconsistent with loyalty to American institutions and traditions for any individual or organization to create or foster "racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into its own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment."

Land reclamation projects were endorsed, particularly the Colorado River Basin and the Columbia River Basin projects, which would make available immense tracts of land for settlement.

The convention also declared for maintenance of cordial relations with our associates in the World War and expressed sympathy with the French policy of occupation of the Ruhr.

Changes in the constitution and by-laws as amended the following year made eligible to membership those citizens of the United States who joined the forces of nations associated with the United States in the World War, and provided that the term of office of National Executive Committeemen should be for two years.

On Armistice Day, 1923, the Galbraith Memorial at Cincinnati was unveiled. This overlooks the Ohio river and it is the tribute of the Legion to a beloved commander.

In January, 1924, a nation-wide intensive campaign was inaugurated to bring about a favorable determination by Congress in favor of Adjusted Compensation, that danger of the appearance of this issue in national politics in the approaching presidential election might be eliminated. The outcome of this renewed battle for the rights of the ex-service men was the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Act, May 19, 1924, a measure acknowledged to be one of wisdom and justice and free from the dangers some imagined to be inherent in it.



The sixth annual convention was held at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 15-19, 1924. It was determined that no other activity of the Legion should be preferred to Rehabilitation work. This was not to permit a let-down in the general activities of the Legion. In 1923, a Child Welfare Committee had been appointed in compliance with a vote of the New Orleans convention, to study the subject of care of dependent children of veterans, and at the San Francisco convention further progress in this line had been made, but at the St. Paul convention a definite program was adopted. A result was the maintenance of several billets in which children of deceased ex-service men were received, the plan being to avoid institutional care and to give the children the advantages, so far as possible, of home life. This policy is not preferred to finding private homes, and to giving help in the home, and at the present time with the increase of available means, the latter policy is followed. The raising was authorized of a great endowment fund (\$5,000,000), the income to be used to provide assistance for the disabled and to care for the dependent children of deceased and of disabled veterans. The convention reaffirmed what has become the settled policy of the Legion—the enactment by Congress of a law whereby material and industry, as well as men, should be subject to draft in time of war, and the maintenance of military forces sufficient to insure security. In connection with the Legion membership in the "FIDAC," the National Executive Committee the preceding May had authorized the National Commander to name a "Permanent Foreign Relations Committee," and at this convention there was authorized an "American Legion World Peace Committee."

General Charles G. Dawes, now vice-president of the United States, was present at the 1924 convention in his capacity as a Legionnaire and as such marched in the parade with his Post and Department. Political questions were entirely avoided, but the Legion during the autumn exerted itself throughout the country to bring out the vote, regardless of party affiliation. James A. Drain, of Washington, was elected National Commander.

The seventh annual convention was held at Omaha, Nebraska, October 5-9, 1925. James F. Barton was now National Adjutant, having succeeded Russell G. Creviston the preceding July. Legion National Headquarters had been removed to the Indiana World War Memorial Building, which was dedicated June 17, 1925, the first unit of the Indiana Memorial to soldiers in the World War, a project



A Typical American Legion Convention Parade



*There's Always Plenty of Patriotic Music When
The American Legion Convenes*

which will eventually cost \$10,000,000, and which is located in the heart of Indianapolis. In January, 1925, there had been established at National Headquarters the Children's Welfare Division, the functioning agent of the Committee in charge of that activity, and at the National Executive Committee meeting in January, 1927, the Child Welfare Committee was reorganized on the same plan as the National Rehabilitation Committee, five areas being formed, each with its chairman who are also members of the Executive Committee of that National Committee. In March was chartered the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation, and great progress in raising the fund was made. An honorary committee which sponsored the project was headed by Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States. Mr. Coolidge was present at the Omaha convention and delivered a memorable address which the country quickly realized was an exposition of what was to be the policy of the administration, and which showed how closely the president sympathized with the principles of The American Legion.

Further progress was also made in raising an "Overseas Graves Endowment Fund" to provide for perpetual decoration of the graves of our men overseas. The principal has nearly reached the sum set for the fund, \$200,000.

At the Omaha convention the American Legion World Peace Committee made a constructive report and at its own request was discharged. Its functions were merged with the activities of the Foreign Relations Commission, which was reorganized as the American Legion Commission of World Peace and Foreign Relations.

Definite steps were taken toward arranging for the Paris convention to be held in 1927, and a committee appointed with extraordinary powers. John R. McQuigg, who was elected National Commander, declared that in addition to forwarding the preferred projects of the Legion he should initiate a campaign to increase the membership. At the end of his term he had the satisfaction of announcing not only that the membership had been materially increased, but that every one of the major objectives, except one, of the Legion had been realized, and that the Endowment Fund also was complete.

The eighth annual convention was held at Philadelphia, October 11-15, 1926. This was the first convention to be held in the East and



proved one of the most generously attended. Philadelphia was observing the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and on the thirteenth of June had opened with impressive dedicatory ceremonies a great national exposition. President Coolidge delivered the address on that occasion, and complying with instructions of the Omaha convention there were present the National Commander and other national officers of the Legion.

The convention again placed itself on record that disabled emergency army officers should be placed on an equality with officers in other branches of the service and that the nation should redeem its promise made in 1917, when these volunteer officers received their commissions. The convention, because of the fact that the question of the United States adhering to the World Court had become a political question, overwhelmingly refused to adopt a resolution calling for the reaffirmation of the resolution of the preceding year that the United States should adhere to "a permanent Court of International Justice." It also asked Congress to provide measures for a special enumeration of ex-service men in the next census.

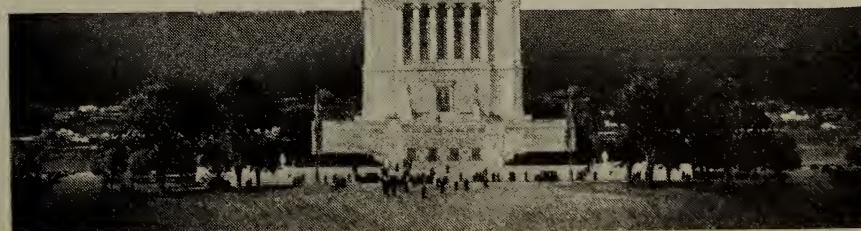
The Legion at the Philadelphia convention granted the title of "Honorary Commander, The American Legion" to Marshal Ferdinand Foch and General John J. Pershing.

The primary objective for the coming year was declared to be "Community Betterment." The care of the interests of the disabled ex-service man remains a paramount duty. The Legion urges Congress to provide an adequate military force for the protection of the country and maintenance of peace, and to adopt a reasonable program in aviation and naval construction. The activities of the special committees and commissions appointed by and sustained by the Legion continue of first importance.

Vice-President Dawes and General Pershing addressed the convention. Letters were read from the President of France, from the Premier of France and from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and these greetings were followed by those of Colonel Yves Picot in behalf of the veterans of France and M. Jacques Truelle, member of the French Mission, a veteran of the French army and speaking officially for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, bringing a cordial invitation for the Legion's visit to Paris.

Howard P. Savage of Illinois was elected National Commander.

In the various departments the work of the national organization is conducted along parallel lines. Consideration has been given veterans by most of the states in varying degrees—land settlement preferences, vocational training, certain tax exemptions, etc. In many states recognition of the veterans' sacrifice has been shown by the payment of a state gratuity. These acts, although largely spontaneous, receiving the support of, and through the co-operation of the Legion in the various departments concerned.



Indiana World War Memorial





The photograph of Mrs. Adalin W. Macauley, National President of the Auxiliary, and Chief Bacon Rind, was taken during Mrs. Macauley's visit to Oklahoma early in 1927.

History of the Auxiliary

IKIKE The American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary is a direct outgrowth of the war, being a federation of women related by blood or marriage to the men who gave service during the war and who make up the membership of The American Legion. Though the youngest patriotic organization of women in the United States, it is today the largest dues-paying women's organization in the country.

The American Legion Auxiliary was established by an act of the first national convention of The American Legion, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 11 to 12, 1919. The following year, at the second annual convention of the Legion held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 27 to 29, 1920, a report was submitted showing a strength of 1,342 units with 11,000 members. The organization was perfected during this convention and the report of the following year made at the Kansas City convention, November 1 and 2, 1921, showed a phenomenal growth, with 3,653 units established, a membership of

NATIONAL OFFICERS *of the* AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY



(1) MRS. MABEL D. STARK
National Chaplain

(2) MRS. LUCY BOYD
National Secretary

(3) MISS EMMA HADORN
National Treasurer

(4) MRS. J. Y. CHENEY
National Vice-President

(5) MRS. FRANK E. FLEMING
National Historian

(6) MRS. WALTER B. BEALS
National Vice-President

(7) MRS. J. E. BARCUS
National Vice-President

(8) MRS. WALTER L. DAVOL
National Vice-President

(9) MRS. C. E. MCGLASSON
National Vice-President



131,000, and department organizations perfected in forty-two states. The following year the membership had increased to 190,635, with 5,375 units. Since that time the growth has been steady. At the close of 1926 there were 6,000 units with a membership of 250,000.

There have been six national presidents of the American Legion Auxiliary. The first to be selected for that honor was Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Cincinnati, Ohio, elected at the Kansas City convention in 1921. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett of Alexandria, Virginia, was elected in 1922 at the New Orleans convention. In 1923 at San Francisco, Mrs. Franklin Lee Bishop of Leicester, Massachusetts, was chosen. Mrs. O. D. Oliphant of Trenton, New Jersey, was elected at the St. Paul convention in 1924. In 1925, at the Omaha convention, Mrs. Eliza London Shepard of Glen Ellen, California, was elected. At the Philadelphia convention in 1926, Mrs. Adalin Wright Macauley of Menomonie, Wisconsin, was elected.

The growth and popularity of the American Legion Auxiliary are attributed to the fulfillment of the pledge of service on which the organization is founded. The entire force of the organization, both nationally and locally, is directed toward the helping of needy disabled service men and women and their families. During the year 1926, over \$600,000 was earned and expended in relief for World War veterans. This does not include service rendered to Legion Posts and to the communities locally.

There are 26,000 disabled service men in the hospitals of the country who are each year remembered in some way, particularly at Christmas time. In addition, the families of these disabled men are given aid by local units. Every effort is being made to co-operate fully with The American Legion in its program to obtain government aid for the needy and disabled service men and women.

The largest portion of the money required to carry on this work is raised each year through the poppy sale sponsored by the Auxiliary. The Auxiliary is proud of its poppy program, which provides that only poppies made by needy and disabled service men and women can be sold, thus eliminating the commercial poppy and keeping the poppy a true memorial emblem. During the year 1927, over five million poppies were made by disabled war veterans, which meant \$60,000 paid to poppy workers before the poppies were put on sale. During the subsequent sale of poppies under the direction of Auxiliary members, more than half a million dollars was raised, all of which was pledged to the service for which the organization is dedicated.

In the line of child welfare work the Auxiliary has built an orphans' billet at a cost of \$13,000, and this has been maintained for two years at a cost of \$6,000 annually. In addition to this, the Auxiliary gave to The American Legion \$25,000 toward its national child welfare program. Child welfare programs are also being carried on by departments and by local units.

During the past year, one of the principal programs of the Auxiliary has been community service. Tangible evidence of the success of this program is to be found in children's playgrounds, the beautification of parks, memorial trees, tuberculosis and baby clinics, and a host of other activities.

The Americanization program of the Auxiliary is founded on the principle of service to the foreign born, through education and encouragement. Patriotic programs are stressed in the public schools.



Women of the American Legion Auxiliary have conscientiously used their influence in the support of national and state legislation in the interest of the service man. In this legislative work the Auxiliary has been closely allied and has fully co-operated with The American Legion.

The American Legion Auxiliary stands for world peace, and has consistently pledged itself to the furtherance of movements directed toward the attainment of peace. The peace which the American Legion Auxiliary desires is not, however, peace at any price, but a peace with honor, in harmony with the traditions of dignity and freedom on which the nation and the organization stand.

On February 9 to 11, 1927, with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion Auxiliary called a Defense Conference in Washington, and thirty-three patriotic organizations accepted the invitation to participate in this meeting. Two hundred and seven delegates were present. The American Legion Auxiliary having called the first woman's Defense Conference in 1925, and having contributed generously towards financing this second conference, takes a foremost place in this movement advocating adequate national defense, and through its part in this work is gaining national recognition as one of the most powerful women's organizations in this country.

Membership in the American Legion Auxiliary is limited to the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the members of The American Legion, and to the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of all men and women who were in the military service of the United States during the war and who died in line of duty, or after honorable discharge, and to those women who in their natural right are eligible to membership in The American Legion.



*American Legion Auxiliary Drill Corps of Post No. 26,
Davenport, Iowa. Winners of First Prize at Philadelphia
National Convention.*



Tentative Program

Marche Nationale

8
40

MRS. FREDA S. KRAMER
Le Chapeau Nationale

Paris, France, 1927

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

- 4:00 P.M.—Meeting Pouvoir National (Executive Committee) Hotel
Continental
Meeting Constitution and By-Laws Committee
Meeting Standing Committees

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

- Registration and Application of Candidates for Initiation at 8 and 40 Headquarters

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

- 2:00 P.M.—Call to Order by Chapeau National, Mrs. Freda S. Kramer
Advancement of Colors
Invocation—L'Aumonier National
Reading—Call for Convention
Address of Welcome—Mrs. Arthur Kipling, Chapeau Departmental du Salon Departmental de France
Response by Demi-Chapeau National
Greetings of the American Legion Auxiliary—Mrs. Adalin W. Macauley, National President
Greetings of The American Legion—Howard P. Savage, National Commander
Greetings of the 40 and 8—Charles A. Mills, Chef de Chemin de Fer
Reports of Officers New Business
Address of Chapeau National Election of Officers
Reports of Committees Retirement of Colors
Unfinished Business Adjournment

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

- 10:00 P.M.—Annual Banquet of 8 and 40. Place to be announced at 8 and 40 headquarters
Annual Initiation and Installation of Officers (following banquet)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

- 10:00 P.M.—Forty and Eight and Eight and Forty Banquet at Palais D'Orsay

NATIONAL OFFICERS

La Societe'
Des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux



- (1) CHARLES A. MILLS, *Chef de Chemin de Fer*; (2) SPENCE S. ECCLES, *Sous Chef de Chemin de Fer*; (3) PELHAM ST. GEORGE BISSELL, *Sous Chef de Chemin de Fer*; (4) ANTHONY SQUILLACIOTI, *Sous Chef de Chemin de Fer*; (5) DR. DAVID TOWNSEND, *Sous Chef de Chemin de Fer*; (6) FRANK W. KEE, *Sous Chef de Chemin de Fer*; (7) HARRY J. HINCK, *Sous Chef de Chemin de Fer*; (8) N. CARL NIELSEN, *Commissaire Intendant National*; (9) CHARLES W. ARDERY, *Correspondent National*; (10) S. C. "FISH" CROCKETT, *Conducteur National*; (11) JOHN P. CONNY, *Avocat National*; (12) PAUL J. MCGAHAN, *Historien National*; (13) REV. FATHER E. J. GRACEY, *Aumonier National*; (14) SEDLEY PECK, *Drapeau National*.





History of La Société Des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux

WITH seven years as a national organization behind it, La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux has been accepted by The American Legion for just what it is—a playground organization designed to boost the Legion in every possible way. Those Legionnaires who viewed the new inner organization with misgivings in its early stages have no further fear that La Société desires to usurp the functions of the Legion, or that it will disrupt the parent organization. Rather they have been shown that it is doing an immense service to the organization in increasing interest and enthusiasm in Legion work.

The American Legion is almost a religion with members of La Société, and the best interest of the organization is always uppermost in their minds. It not only gives the workers something to look forward to, but its broader outlook—not being confined to one Post—makes it an invaluable agency in membership work and reviving Posts which are inclined to be dormant.

La Société, although built on the idea that an American enjoys a joke on himself, is not all horseplay. That might have been the original idea when Joseph W. Breen, of Philadelphia, organized the first Voiture, or local unit, early in 1920, but no part of The American Legion can exist for long without wanting to do something for somebody. Breen's idea of a playground organization was first brought to the attention of The American Legion as a whole when his Voiture attended the national convention of the Legion at Cleveland in box cars, appropriately labeled and decorated. Legionnaires from all parts of the United States were initiated into the parent Voiture, and went back to their districts to organize units of their own.

At the time of the Kansas City convention, in November, 1921, there were 143 Voitures Locales in thirty-one states and the department of Panama, and eleven Grande Voitures, or state departments.



The Kansas City convention marked a crisis in the affairs of La Société. Due to internal strife which existed among the national officers, matters were almost at a standstill. The promenade nationale met on three successive nights, holding sessions in the evening so as not to conflict with the Legion convention. A constitution was adopted and a complete set of officers was elected at this meeting.

Shortly after adjournment of the promenade, a resolution was adopted by the Legion convention endorsing La Société and adopting it as the official playground of the Legion—this, despite the fact that several other so-called playground organizations were also bidding for the honor.

The seventh promenade nationale held at Philadelphia, the birthplace of La Société, in October, 1926, was the most successful promenade in the history of the organization. The reports of the national officers showed a continuous growth, the membership reported being 34,396, with Grandes Voitures in fifty-two departments and 930 Voitures Locales.

During 1925, La Société turned over to The American Legion the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of maintaining the Legion's Child Welfare Program, and during this year has carried a major portion of the load at Legion headquarters, by turning over upwards of \$18,000 for emergency relief of orphans and semi-orphans in their homes.

Valued service to The American Legion is the prerequisite for membership in La Société, besides, of course, being a member in good standing of the Legion. More and more is La Société becoming an honor organization as well as the playground or funmaking auxiliary of the Legion. It is not without its serious side, as shown by the preamble of its constitution, which follows:

"For God and Country; to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and The American Legion; to be loyal members of The American Legion and at all times to strive and promote its principles and advance its welfare; to be present at all memorial services for departed comrades whenever possible; to hold Memorial Day sacred to the memory of our departed comrades and to participate in a proper observance of this veterans' day and of Armistice Day, as established by The American Legion; to hold dear the memories of our days in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and to never forget a 'buddy'."





History of FIDAC



MARCEL HÉRAUD
President

great war and to use this comradeship in the cause of peace. Allied ex-service men have felt that by holding together they can help their countries to hold together and that in the solidarity of the Allies lies the most sure and practical guarantee of peace.

By its constitution, FIDAC stands aloof from all political parties or sectarian denominations. Its constitution is as democratic as the constitutions of its component members. It supports the governments of its constituent countries and is determined to help those governments in any way that lies in its power; to see that, as far as possible, justice is meted out to the war disabled, the widow and orphan; to help in the maintenance of law and order and generally to assist in obtaining as full a realization as may be possible of the results of the victory achieved in common.

The annual conventions of FIDAC provide fruitful occasions for bringing its utility and importance before the notice of the civilized world. The 1920 and 1921 conventions were held in Paris. In 1922 the convention was held in New Orleans, in 1923 in Brussels, in 1924 in London, in 1925 in Rome and in 1926 in Warsaw. The 1927 convention will be held in Bucharest.

The existing officials are:

<i>Founder President</i>	M. CHARLES BERTRAND, <i>France</i>
<i>Honorary President</i>	MR. THOMAS W. MILLER, <i>United States</i>
<i>Honorary President</i>	MR. GEORGE R. CROSFIELD, <i>Great Britain</i>

<i>President</i>	MR. MARCEL HÉRAUD
<i>Secretary-General</i>	MR. ROGER MARIE-D'AVIGNEAU
<i>Treasurer</i>	MR. T. CROWTHER
<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>	MR. CANZIO CIMPINCIO
<i>Asst. Secretary-General</i>	MR. PHILIP V. STOUGHTON
<i>Vice-Presidents:</i>	
<i>Belgium</i>	MR. A. REIDSDORFF
<i>United States</i>	MR. HENRY D. LINDSLEY
<i>France</i>	MR. JEAN DESBONS
<i>Great Britain</i>	MR. GEORGE R. CROSFIELD
<i>Italy</i>	ON. COMM. NICOLA SANSANELLI
<i>Poland</i>	MR. MARJAN KANTOR
<i>Roumania</i>	MR. PIERRE CIOLAN
<i>Serbs, Croates, and Slovenes</i>	MR. MILAN DJ. RADOSSAVLJEVITCH
<i>Czecho-Slovakia</i>	MR. YAROSLAW CHALOUPKA



How to Get Along Abroad

On Board Steamers On board the steamers, passengers will secure their dining room seats from the officer in charge of the dining room to which their rate entitles them. The same dining room seat is used by the passenger throughout the voyage. It is well to see the deck steward promptly to secure steamer chair and rug and also to arrange promptly with the bath steward and engage a time for taking the daily salt-water bath which is so invigorating.

On steamers, it is customary to give no tips until the night before debarkation at the end of the voyage. Tips are quite properly expected by a certain personnel on board steamers, since they render helpful service which would be properly rewarded by the passenger if rendered on land. The amount to be given depends largely upon the type of accommodations in which the passenger is traveling and the quality of service received. Those usually "remembered" in varying amounts are the table stewards who wait on the table, serving meals throughout the voyage, the room stewards who clean up the staterooms, make up the beds, etc., the bath stewards who arrange the baths, filling and emptying the bathtubs and cleaning out the bathrooms each time for each individual passenger, the deck stewards who serve bouillion in the morning and tea in the afternoon on deck, the stewardesses who especially serve ladies in their staterooms, the smoking room stewards who serve refreshments; also the library and lounge stewards when the library or lounge facilities are used by the passengers. There are a number of others such as the headwaiter, the bell boys, the baggage master, etc., who are usually "remembered" if any special service is rendered. The foregoing may appear to be a most formidable array, but if one will frankly seek the advice of an experienced traveler during the voyage (and there are always plenty of them on board) he will be able to decide upon what will be a fair and proper amount to give to the various stewards and the total amount will be surprisingly small. The best rule on "tipping" is the "golden rule." Put yourself in the place of the stewards and "let your conscience be your guide."

On board the steamer going over, Legionnaires should purchase from the Purser their reduced rate Legion railroad tickets for the ride on the special trains from the port to Paris. When selling the



ticket, the Purser will place thereon the train number, car number and compartment number in which the reservation is made. The passenger should then see to it that his baggage is carefully labeled and marked to show the train, car and compartment number in which he will be traveling, so that the baggage will not become lost or misplaced between the steamer and the train. A small tip is properly expected by the porters who carry the baggage through the customs to on board the train and this should be given in French francs (a supply of which can be obtained from the Purser on board the steamer or at money exchange booths at the dock upon debarkation).

Before leaving the steamer, the passenger should secure a small wrapped lunch from the dining room steward, because it will be extremely difficult for all passengers on special trains to be served on the dining cars of the special trains enroute to Paris.

French Trains The special trains from ports to Paris all start from the maritime depot which is right at the dock. All special trains will bear plain markings showing the number of the train; each car (or "voiture") will likewise be numbered or lettered and every compartment in each car is plainly marked with a distinguishing number or letter.

French trains differ greatly from American trains in appearance and composition. In France three classes of transportation are ordinarily used—first, second and third. Ninety per cent of the American travelers use second class because it is considerably cheaper and almost as comfortable as first class. The passenger cars (called "voitures" in France) are usually composed of six to eight compartments, each compartment is enclosed and seats face each other, one-half facing forward and the other one-half facing to the rear. First class compartments contain seats for six persons; second class compartments contain seats for eight persons. Above each row of seats there is a baggage rack for suitcases and hand bags. Each person is allowed the use of the baggage rack space above his seat—and no more. Since this space is usually not more than twenty-five inches wide, one can readily see the necessity of carrying baggage which will not be longer than twenty-five inches. Otherwise, the baggage will not fit in the overhead rack and the unfortunate passenger will either have to carry his baggage on his lap (since the space underneath the seats is not large enough to permit baggage being placed therein) or he will have to "register" it (the French term for "checking") and registering baggage not only takes a great deal of time and trouble but also is very expensive because there is no such thing as free checking of baggage in Europe. On the average car there is a corridor running the entire length of the car from which one may enter or leave the compartment and by means of which people in one compartment may visit people in another compartment or in another car.

It is sometimes possible to reserve a specific seat in advance, but this is only true on a few fast express trains. Furthermore this takes time, trouble and money; consequently most travelers arrange to board their trains at least one-half hour before departure and in this way one can usually find a vacant seat. In addition, there are some trains known as "de luxe" composed of special sleeping-cars on which the berths are made down in the daytime into the form of a divan seat. Places on such trains must always be engaged a long time in advance since the sleeping-car space is very limited, and there is heavy demand for it. Sleeping-car charges are exceptionally heavy in



Europe; in fact, for an overnight run, sleeping-car charges often exceed the railway charge.

After one has found a place on the train, if he leaves his seat for any reason he should always leave in the seat his hat or some other article of clothing to indicate that the place is taken. Otherwise, when he returns to his seat he will probably find some other passenger there.

Dining Cars Dining cars are not attached to all trains. When they are on a train, they serve table d'hôte. A la carte service is rarely ever found. Each dining car holds from forty to fifty persons at a time. To accommodate the passengers, several services are used for each meal, for instance, first, second, third, etc., etc. Tickets for reserved seats in the dining cars should be obtained from the dining car conductor by the passengers as soon as they have boarded the train and found their seats. These dining car seat tickets are free and they indicate at which service the passenger can be accommodated. When the first service is ready, the dining car conductor goes through the train ringing a bell and announcing "premiere service." About forty-five minutes is usually allowed for one service. At the conclusion of the first service, when the dining car is ready for the second group of people the conductor again goes through the train ringing his bell announcing "deuxieme service." This procedure is repeated until the various dining car services are completed. When a service is announced, passengers holding seat tickets for that service must go very promptly to the dining car, presenting their tickets for places. If they do not get to the dining car within five or ten minutes after the service is announced, the ticket is void and their places are given to others.

Railway Tickets Railway tickets sometimes have to be shown when a passenger goes to get aboard his train; always have to be exhibited to the railway conductor during the course of the journey; and usually have to be given up at the platform gate at the completion of the journey. Passengers who lose their tickets can secure no refund and in many cases if they cannot present tickets upon leaving train, they will be forced to purchase additional tickets before being allowed to leave the depot.

"Tipping" Abroad Some people feel that "tipping" is a great nuisance in Europe. As a matter of fact, it is a recognized custom on every hand and frequent distribution of small tips in Europe will go a long way towards smoothing the traveler's path. On dining cars and in restaurants, the minimum tip expected amounts to 10 percent of the bill. In some cases this 10 percent is entered right on the bill and added in to the amount payable. In such cases, it is always noted as "service." In Europe, practically every one who renders you any service whatsoever expects, by long recognized usage, a tip of some sort. Waiters always expect a tip as indicated above, and this is usually paid at time the bill is settled. Whenever one includes any wines or other beverages in a meal, the wine steward who serves the wine expects a tip of approximately 10 percent of the cost thereof. This is in addition to the 10 percent tip that is given on the whole bill.

Taxicabs, Busses and "Metros" in Paris In getting around Paris most Americans make use of the taxicabs because they are very numerous and very cheap. Other methods of transportation are the surface busses (somewhat similar to the Fifth Avenue busses in New York). These busses make fairly



good speed and the cost is extremely small. In addition, Paris has an excellent system of subways (which the French call the "metro"). These subways run all over the city, making very good time and are very inexpensive.

One of the best purchases that any Legionnaire can make is a map of Paris showing, in color lines, the routes and stopping places of the surface lines and the metros.

On arrival in Paris a large fleet of taxicabs and busses will be waiting at the depot. Here it is very advisable for Legionnaires to hold on to their baggage. If it is given to a porter, then the Legionnaire should keep right next to the porter and never lose sight of him, otherwise, lots of precious time may be wasted in which the porter and Legionnaire will be seeking to find each other again. Do not undertake to tell the taxicab or bus driver where you desire to go. Always write it out (or better still, print it out) and be sure to write the address as well as the name. Taxicab drivers can understand writing much better than spoken doughboy French. It is exceedingly important that the exact address of the hotel should always be given as well as the name of the hotel, otherwise, there will be numerous mistakes and often hopeless confusion. The reason for this is that there is hardly any hotel in Paris bearing a name which is not borne by numerous other hotels in various sections of Paris. For example, there are over sixty hotels bearing the name "Hotel Moderne"; there are any number of hotels bearing such names as "Grande," "Continental," "Louvre," "Palace," "Terminus," "Universe," "Atlantic," etc., etc.

Whenever taxis are used, passengers can usually avoid trouble at the end of the trip if they pay the amount shown by the taximeter plus any supplements which may also be shown by the taximeter, plus a reasonable tip. Tips on taxi rides should be never less than one franc and should range between 10 percent and 20 percent of the taxi fare (the variation depending upon the length of the trip and whether or not the taxi is left at a place where the taxi driver can easily secure another passenger without difficulty). All taxi fares are doubled, by law, for use between 10:30 P.M. and 6:30 A.M. In case of any dispute with a taxi driver it is best to call a French police officer (gendarme) and he will usually adjust the matter satisfactorily to both sides.

It must be borne in mind that the majority of misunderstandings occur because neither party to the dispute understands the language of the other party. Much trouble can be avoided if this is borne in mind and if the individual will credit the other party with the same honesty of intention and motive that he claims for himself.

Paris Hotels On arrival at a hotel in Paris, the Legionnaires who expect the big marble fronted type of American hotel with spacious lounges and lobbies will probably be disappointed. With very few exceptions, the French hotels are small and are built for comfort in the bedrooms rather than for display and luxury in public rooms. If one is inclined to complain, let him think back and reflect upon hotel conditions at the majority of our previous national conventions when the average room held from four to six Legionnaires, whereas in Paris the average room will hold two and three. Even in the cheapest hotels the French beds will be far more comfortable than the canvas cots which have been so much in use at previous Legion conventions. Upon arrival at the hotels, Legionnaires should present their Legion housing coupons which will entitle them to the accommodations reserved. It should be borne in mind that most of the hotel people, even



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in the smaller hotels, understand some English and the best of service can hardly be expected if the guests indulge in unpleasant comments and observations which can be understood by the hosts.

24-Hour Time System In the railway time tables of France and other continental European countries, the twenty-four hour system is used. That is to say, each day begins at one minute past midnight and runs until the following midnight. The morning hours, that is from 1 A.M. to 12 noon, are shown on schedules, etc., the same as in America except that the letters A.M. do not appear. The afternoon and night hours (that is, beginning with 12 noon and running to the following midnight) are shown appropriately between the figures 12 and 24. For example, what we would speak of as 2:35 P.M. is shown in their railroad schedules as 14:35. Similarly, 7:20 P.M. with us will be 19:20 with them.

French Money French money has as its unit what is known as the franc. Normally the franc is worth approximately twenty cents in our money. However, due to the tremendous losses and burdens incurred by France during the war and in her struggle to repair the devastated regions and to rehabilitate herself economically since the war, the present value of the franc is only approximately four cents in our money. Each franc is composed of one hundred centimes. Consequently a fifty centime piece is worth to us approximately two cents. A five franc note is worth approximately twenty cents, a ten franc note approximately forty cents, etc. Money should be carried by Legionnaires in the form of travelers' checks and those who are carrying a very large sum (upwards of \$500) should carry same in the form of a letter of credit. Travelers' checks can be cashed and used all over the world and are safe and economical. In France, travelers' checks can be exchanged for French money in hotels and in stores. However, it is much more satisfactory in the long run to make all money exchanges either at American banks in Paris (like the Equitable Trust Company—our official depository; the Bankers Trust Company, etc.) or at the offices of reliable travel companies, such as the American Express Company, Thomas Cook and Son, Compagnie Francaise du Tourisme, International Sleeping Car Company, etc. One of the most frequent offenses of the ill-bred boor traveling abroad is to make a lavish display of foreign money and to treat the depreciated currency of France and the other European countries with open, obnoxious disdain. Of course, Legionnaires will not do this, because they realize that this depreciated French currency has been bathed in the blood of millions of their French comrades whose lives were part of the terrible toll taken by the war.

Department Headquarters Every Department will have its headquarters at the Grande Hotel, right opposite the Opera House in the very center of Paris. Here the Secretary of each Department delegation will perform the usual services ordinarily rendered at national conventions to members of their respective delegations, and here the Department France Convention Officers will also be located.

Helpful Customs There are many customs commonly observed in France which should likewise be observed by the visitor in France. For example, the French are extremely respectful to the dead and whenever a funeral procession is passing, everyone is expected to respectfully doff his hat.



Keep in touch with home by— **RADIOGRAMS**

The folks back home are waiting to hear from you. Send them a Radiogram from the ship. Send them another when you arrive in Paris. Use Radiograms to keep in constant touch with your family, friends and business connections.

On Shipboard—

Mark your Radiograms "Via RCA" and the coastal stations of the Radio Corporations will speed your messages to their destinations.

In Paris—

Mark your Radiograms "Via Radio-France" and file them either at the special office at the Convention Hall, at the main office of Radio-France, at 166 Rue MontMartre, or at any government post and telegraph office.

The radio rates per word from Paris to New York, via Radio-France, are as follows:

Ordinary	Fr. 5.30	paper
Deferred	Fr. 2.65	paper
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speed and accuracy*

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In France, there are two words very extensively used. One is "pardon," which is used by the French in all circumstances where the well-bred American at home would say "excuse me please" or "pardon me please,"—for example when one desires to pass through a doorway in front of another or whenever one is accidentally thrown against some other person. The other word so often used is "merci," which means "thank you." These two words are used on every hand. In fact, it is almost impossible to use them too much. It is, of course, much better to add in each case "Madame" or "Monsieur," according to whether the party addressed is a lady or a gentleman.

Most Important to Remember The greatest help that can come to the Legion movement will be if those participating will constantly bear in mind the fact that they are not off on any individual trip but rather are representative members of an official Pilgrimage to the land where millions of men shed blood and died a few years back; where hundreds of thousands of Americans received wounds and disabilities which will end only with death; where thirty thousand of our own American comrades are buried, resting forever in foreign soil thousands of miles from home. The ignorant fool who loves to parade his ignorance and display his foolishness as ostentatiously as possible—the bigoted ass who is addicted to loudly comparing on every hand the differences between France and the United States (always to the painful disparagement of the French for being so far behind the times)—the thoughtless individuals who are so prone to publicly display their derision for the clothing, speech, money and customs of the French—all of these objectionable types will be for once submerged and repressed into a wonderful silence, if the Legionnaires will constantly remember the real nature of this Pilgrimage and will never forget the fact that anything and everything done by them on this trip will reflect credit or discredit, honor or dishonor, glory or shame, not only upon themselves, the Legion and their country—but also upon the memory of their comrade dead who sleep beneath the crosses over here and over there.

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are sold
throughout
France.



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*Entertainment Features of the Paris Convention
(Continued from page 18)*

Championship Fight

*Velodrome d'Hiver, Paris, France, Wednesday Evening,
September 21, 1927*

The greatest fight program ever staged in Paris is being organized by Paris Post No. 1 of The American Legion to be held during the week of the national convention, on Wednesday evening, September 21, 1927, in the Velodrome d'Hiver, the largest auditorium in Paris. This auditorium contains 15,000 seats. Of this number, 4,500 of the choicest seats are being reserved for The American Legion.

The headliners for this great match are—

SPIDER PLADNER
flyweight champion of France, who never lost a fight
vs
JOHNNY HILL
flyweight champion of England, who never lost a fight

The fight, twenty rounds, is for the championship of Europe and the European belt. The winner will fight in America for the championship of the world.

The proceeds of the fight will go to the welfare and building funds of the Post.

Tickets for the combat can be obtained through the national organization or the France convention officers.

Official Cane

The official cane of the ninth annual convention has been selected by Paris Post and will be sold exclusively under its auspices and the proceeds added to the Post's welfare and building fund. This cane is a beautiful, light-colored, well-polished walking-stick made of stout charme wood and it will be an excellent souvenir of the Paris convention.

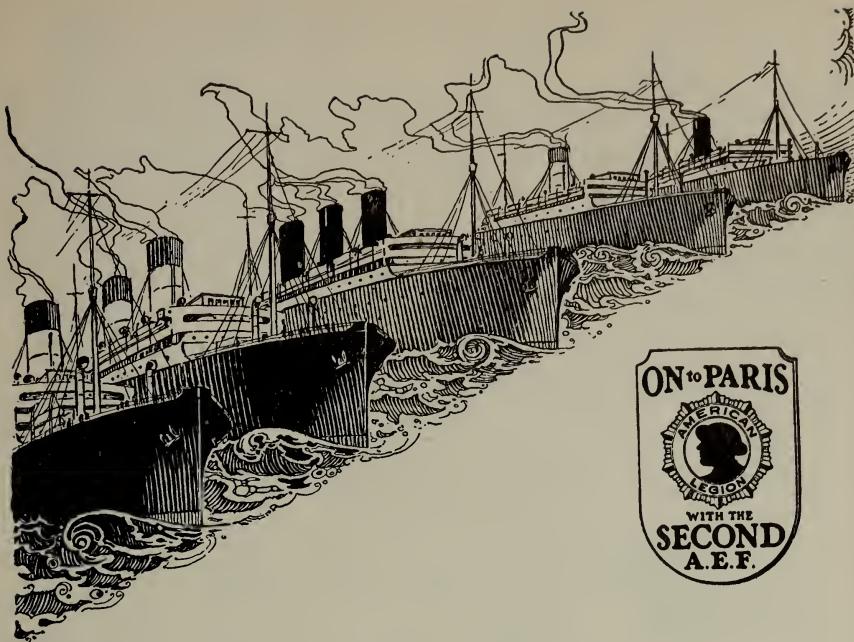
Interallied Ball

at the Opera, Thursday Evening, September 22, 1927

The grand climax of the national convention in Paris will be the Interallied Ball at the Opera that is being organized by Paris Post No. 1. This is the one tremendous Interallied social event of the week and will be attended by the highest government officials of France and the ambassadors of all the Allied countries. No greater social event has been organized since the war. This is the one occasion where all the military, political, diplomatic and veteran circles of the Allied countries will meet in a social reunion and fete since the armistice in 1918.

Several orchestras will furnish music in the main auditorium of the Opera and on the different floors, and the Opera will be gayly decorated and illuminated for this gala occasion. A buffet dinner will be served for those who wish to dine. The ball will commence at 10:30 P.M. and continue until the early hours of the morning.

Tickets may be obtained through national headquarters, and the France convention officers.



Crusaders of Friendship!

GREETINGS from the Cunard and Anchor Lines, on the occasion of your Peace Pilgrimage to Europe.

To again have a part in your patriotic march to the old Front rekindles a pride in the Second A. E. F. which we felt in the First. We appreciate the honor of participating with you in this memorable mission of American Soldiers to France, the Birthplace of the Legion.

The Old World awaits your coming with a warm welcome. We trust that your voyage across the Atlantic will be a discovery of new pleasures and enchanting memories, to be cherished long after you have returned to your own firesides from generous hospitalities abroad.

Nothing excels the human touch in winning the confidence of men and the Goodwill of Nations; a closer view and a surer understanding by Americans of the spirit, thought and problems of European nations will do much to ensure the peace and prosperity of the entire world.

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Cemetery Rules

IN ORDER to perpetuate the memory of our heroic dead, who paid the supreme sacrifice that we might live in peace, the American Graves Registration Service, an activity of the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army under the War Department of the United States Government, is charged with the maintenance and beautification of our war cemeteries in Europe. To this end, the following rules are promulgated and the co-operation of all visitors is earnestly requested:

1. Each cemetery is in charge of a caretaker who is an ex-service man appointed by the Secretary of War of the United States Government and as such is the sole representative of the American Graves Registration Service in the cemetery. Visitors to a cemetery should apply to him for all desired information.
2. Visitors are respectfully requested to use the gravel walks and not trample over the grass plots covering the graves.
3. If a special grave is desired to be visited, the fact should be made known to the caretaker in person, who will then escort you to the desired location.
4. In visiting graves which require crossing the grave plots, guides and visitors are requested to follow the gravel walks to the nearest point to the grave, crossing the grass plots by walking between graves from head to foot (or vice versa) or along rows at the back of the crosses, and thus obviate walking on any grave.
5. In the event it is desired to have a floral decoration purchased and placed on the grave of a relative or friend, the amount desired to be sent should be turned over to the caretaker, who will furnish an official receipt for the money. After the decoration is made, the donor will be notified by these Headquarters and furnished complete data as to the kind of flowers comprising the decoration, together with the receipted bill of the florist or the check number by which he was paid. This same procedure covers requests for photographs of graves, excepting that the American Graves Registration Service will take the photographs and mail two prints (unless more are requested) of same to the address given, for which service no charge is made.
6. Visitors who may not have time while at the cemetery to take up the matter of floral decorations or photographs with the caretaker at the cemetery may have their wishes complied with by addressing a letter (or personally visiting) the Headquarters at 20, rue Molitor, Paris, enclosing whatever amount of money they desire to have used, in the form of a money order, check or mandat carte, giving clearly the full name of deceased, together with rank and organization if same are known and the home address of the donor to whom receipt or photographs should be sent. The United States Government, through its official agency, the American Graves Registration Service, thereby becomes responsible for the money as well as for carrying out the wishes of the relatives and friends of the dead.

Your co-operation in the observance of these rules is of the utmost importance to the proper administration of our war cemeteries in Europe and will be greatly appreciated by the American Graves Registration Service.

WM. O. SMITH

Lieut.-Colonel Q. M. Corps

Courtesy of
Headquarters
American Graves Registration Service
Quartermaster Corps in Europe
Paris, France

Chief



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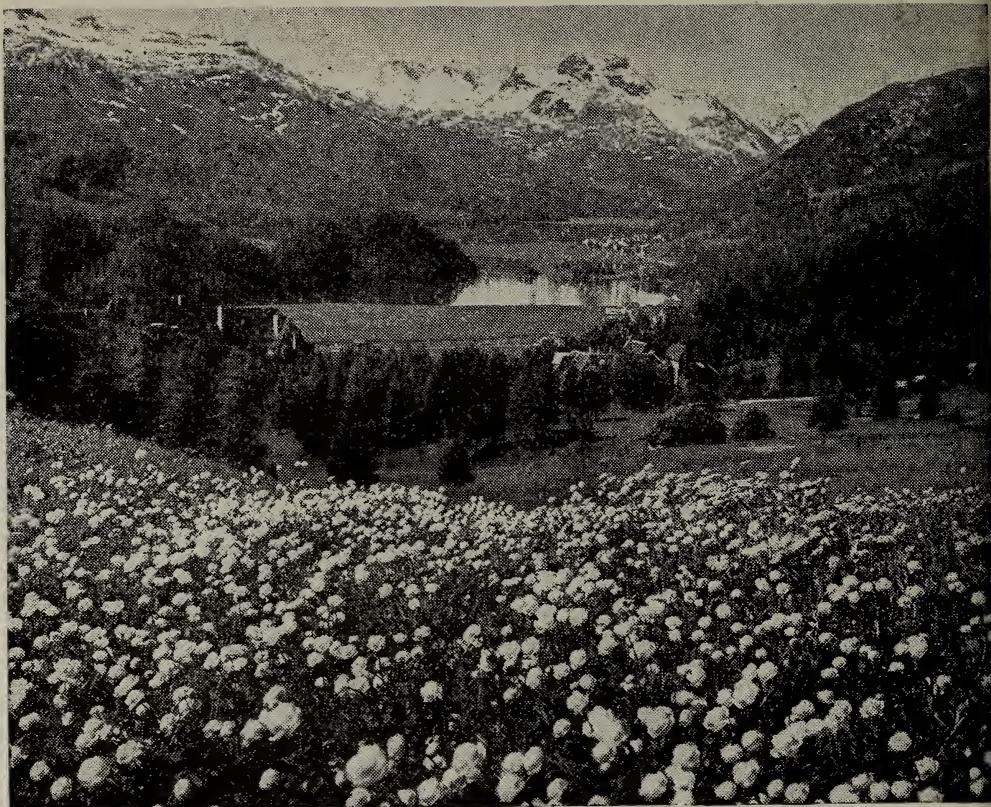
Every detail of your trip is arranged in advance, eliminating all the worries of foreign travel. An unusual opportunity is within your grasp, one that you may never have again. Reduced rates have made it easy for you to reach Paris and the Convention; they will make it just as easy for you to see something of Europe afterward. Write for the booklet "On From Paris." It will provide a delightful solution to your travel problem.

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time things.*

*But as you embarked for home, you
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and see the REAL France—the REAL Paris,
her gaiety, her color and her rarities. Now
is the time to keep this promise to yourself.
And to make the trip on the French Line
is but to travel on a bit of France. The ser-
vice, the delightful little courtesies, the
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Wisconsin					
Minnesota					
North Dakota	Sept. 9	Quebec	Montnairn	Antwerp	Sept. 17
Oregon					
Idaho					
Michigan					
Montana	Sept. 9	Quebec	Montroyal	Antwerp	Sept. 17
Washington					

Return Sailings

Steamship	Leave Antwerp	Leave Southampton	Leave Cherbourg	Leave Cobh	Due Quebec
Montroyal	Sept. 24		Sept. 25		Oct. 2
Montnairn	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 14
Montroyal	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 27
Montcalm			Leave Liverpool	Nov. 4, due Montreal	Nov. 11

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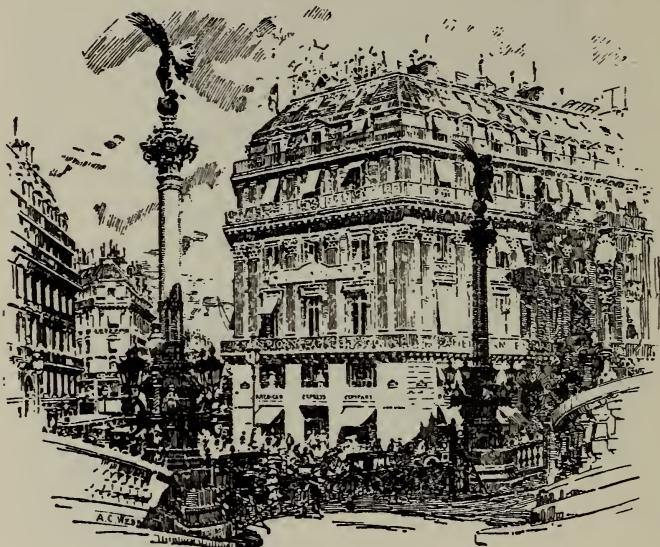
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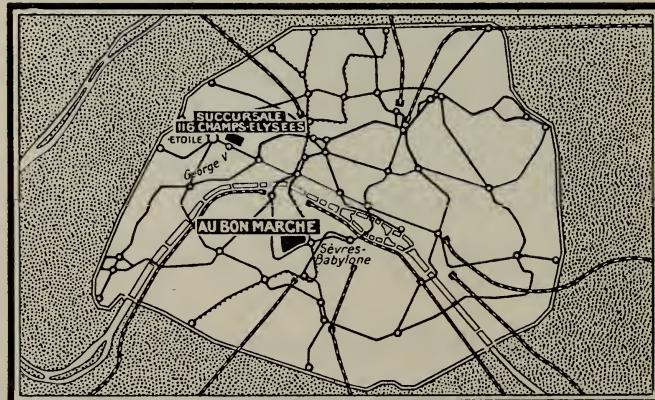
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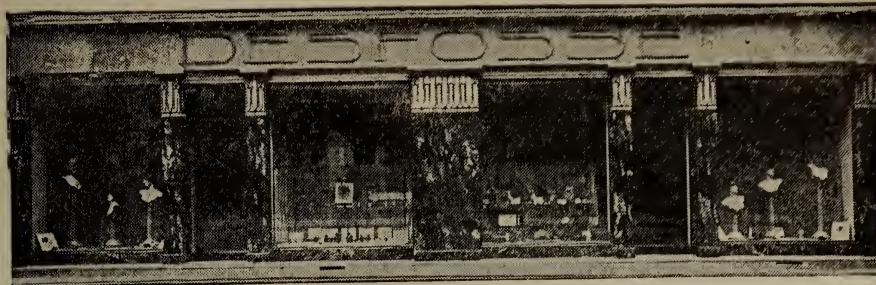
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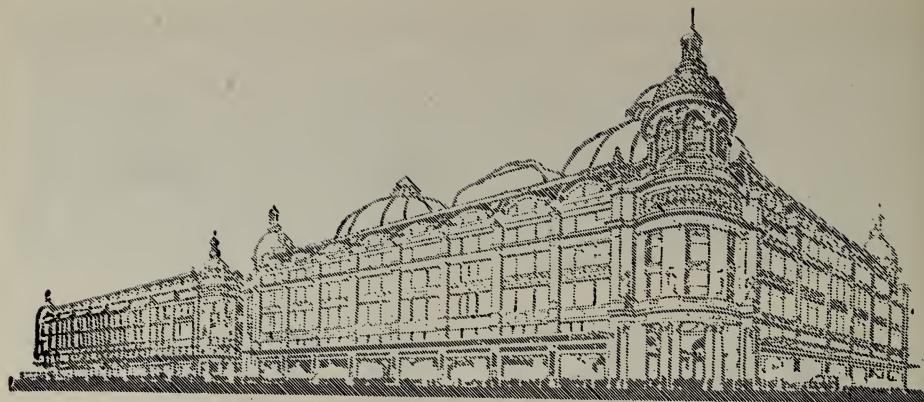
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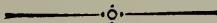
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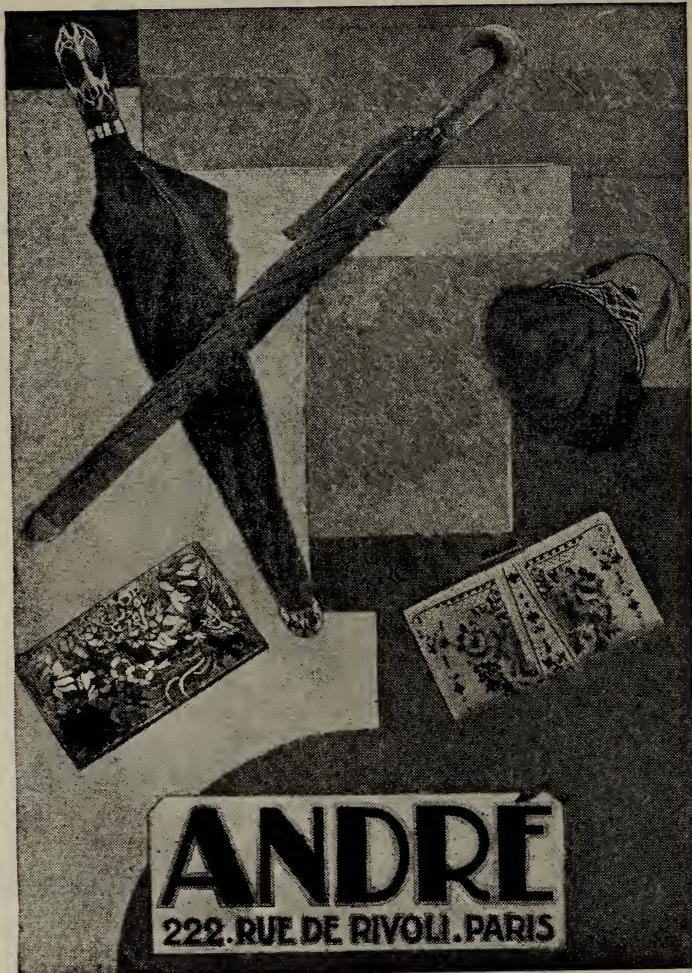


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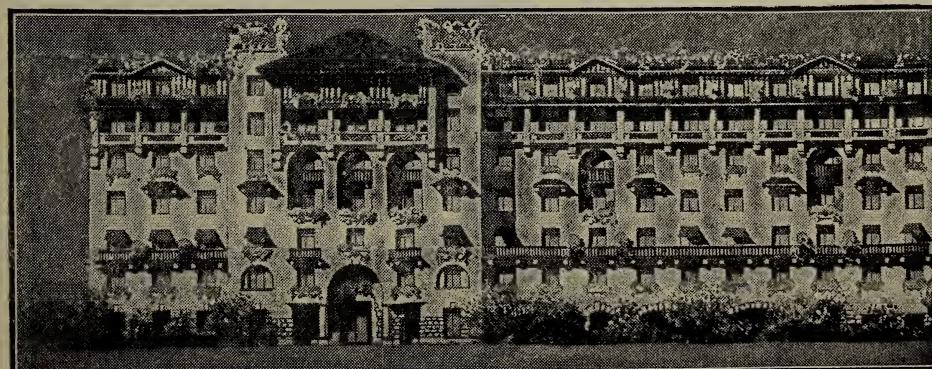
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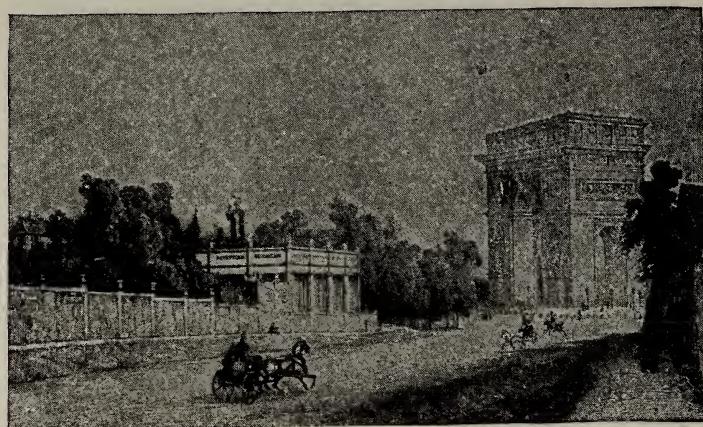
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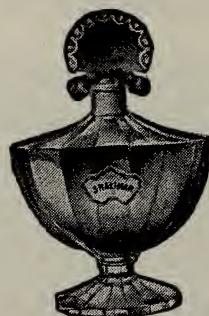


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THE COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DU TOURISME invites the American Legionnaires to visit its offices before, during and after the Convention at 30, Boulevard des Capucines where all its information on travel in France and its entire facilities are at their disposal.

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Attractive special tours have been arranged for members of the American Legion after the Convention, for which descriptive leaflets giving full details will be sent on demand.

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Co-operation of Welfare Organizations

EVEN WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS were officially accredited by the War Department as giving service to the American military forces in the United States and abroad during the World War. Four of these welfare organizations will again give service during the Paris Convention of The American Legion.

These are, the American Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the American Library Association.

Conferences and correspondence was had by the France Convention Committee with the Jewish Welfare Board, the Y. W. C. A., and the Y. M. C. A., the other accredited welfare organizations. Their budgets were in for the year and shortage of funds made it impossible for them to undertake the work. The moral support of each of these organizations was given and had a favorable effect in making the gigantic overseas pilgrimage of the Legion a success.

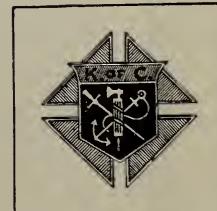
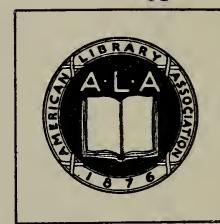
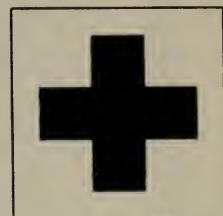
Red Cross

Of course, the second A. E. F. would not be complete without the American Red Cross "greatest mother in the world." And so, The American Legion has not only arranged to have official Red Cross first-aid stations in France, but it has also invited overseas Red Cross war workers to participate in the expedition, with the same privileges accorded to the Legionnaires. In response to the invitation, a number of men and women who served in France under the Red Cross flag, have enrolled, and along with the Legionnaires will enjoy the visiting of scenes cherished in their memories from the days of the war.

The American Red Cross will have the co-operation of the French Red Cross Society in providing first-aid service. This service was offered by the Red Cross leaders, through a feeling that the Red Cross has a duty of service just as it did in the war, and was gratefully accepted by the Legion.

There will be four Red Cross first-aid stations in Paris. The central station will be in the Place Vendôme and will be equipped with motor ambulances. Six stations will be maintained in the military cemeteries, and three at the ports of debarkation. A personnel of doctors and nurses will be provided by the French Red Cross Society, which will also equip the stations. The American Red Cross has recruited many volunteer workers from among the American residents of Paris. The French ministry of war will lend field equipment and supplies.

The Red Cross will be officially represented at the convention, too. William Fortune, chairman of the Indianapolis chapter, has been selected as the official representative of the national organization and he also will be





honorary head of the first-aid service. Ernest J. Swift, director of insular and foreign operations, will be in active charge of the service. Administrative offices of the Red Cross will be maintained in the office of the headquarters of the France Convention Committee of The American Legion where a first-aid station and emergency hospital will be in operation.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army welcomes the opportunity again to serve the members of The American Legion in France. The slogan of the Salvation Army service will be our guiding star and we propose to make ourselves useful to the members of The American Legion convention in every way within our power. The main avenues under consideration are war-time huts located at convenient points in Paris and at the terminal points for battlefield tours. In these huts reading, writing and rest-room facilities will be provided, and the well-known coffee and doughnuts will be served at popular prices. If the need arises, we will be prepared to increase the scope of our service in any direction that will contribute to the comfort and happiness of those of our countrymen who take part in the Paris convention of The American Legion.

The American Library Association

The American Library Association, through the American Library in Paris, is providing special reading and rest rooms, and information bureaus in the following places:

1. American Legion Convention Headquarters, Cours-la-Reine.
2. Trocadero, Cours-la-Reine, opposite Eiffel Tower.
3. American Library in Paris, 10 Rue de l'Elysee.
4. Hotel Continental, corner of Rue de Rivoli and Rue de la Castiglione.
5. Hotel Crillon, 10 Place de la Concorde, corner of Rue Boissy-d'Anglais.
6. Palais d'Orsay, at the Gare du Quai-d'Orsay, opposite Tuilleries Gardens.
7. Grand Hotel, Rue Scribe.

Here you may read and rest as you are disposed. The latest home newspapers and magazines will be on file. Guide books and travel books may be consulted. Official information may be secured. You are cordially invited to avail yourselves of A. L. A. services as you did in war days.

Knights of Columbus

The slogan of the Knights of Columbus in the Legion movement will be, "Everybody Welcome—Everything Free." This was their slogan during the World War service. The Knights of Columbus secretaries will distribute creature comforts and render any service possible to the veterans and their families. Any veteran that has a doubt as to where to go, or how to get there, or what to do, will find a willing aid in the first Knights of Columbus secretary that he meets. The secretaries will be on the official Legion boats helping to organize games and entertainments.

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HISTORY FILE
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

FRANCE CONVENTION TRAVEL COMMITTEE
THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Indianapolis, Indiana
May 29, 1926.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York,
Paris Branch,
23 Rue de la Paix,
Paris, France.

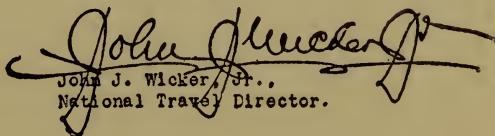
Gentlemen:

At its recent meeting, our Committee considered the matter of designating some reputable banking institution as our "Official Depository" in France. The Committee felt that it was not only necessary to have an institution of this type for our financial interests abroad but also to have an institution of unquestionable standing and with the broadest and most satisfactory facilities for attending to the financial needs of our travelers, in the way of letters of credit, etc. The Committee learned with much pleasure of the splendid cooperation you have already given to our movement and it was pointed out that your institution occupies a large building in the very heart of Paris, fully equipped and properly staffed to serve the Legionnaires in many useful ways.

Accordingly, the Committee has unanimously designated you as our "Official Depository" in France.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,


John J. Wicker Jr.,
National Travel Director.

JJW/B

Official Depository of the France
Convention Committee
with the broadest and most satisfactory facilities for attending
to the financial needs of the visiting Legionnaires.

THE EQUITABLE
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